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Building Trades
Employers' Association
Handbook

New York

1921

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THE
HANDBOOK
of the
Building Trades
Employers' Association
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK
1921

THE
HANDBOOK
of the
Building Trades Employers'
Association
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK
1921

A List of Members

The Rates of Wages

The Joint Arbitration Plan

Provisions of Trade Agreements Setting
Forth the Work Claimed by Each Union.

Decisions Governing in Questions
of Jurisdiction of Trade.

Edited by the Secretary and Published by the Association

New York

1921

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BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
ITS OBJECTS

This Association exists for the promotion and protection of the interests of the building industry of the City of New York. Its objects as set forth in its Constitution are as follows:

The objects of this Association shall be to foster the interests of those engaged in the erection and construction of buildings and other structures, to reform abuses relating to the business of persons so engaged, to secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions, to obtain and diffuse accurate and reliable information as to all matters affecting such persons, to procure uniformity, harmony and certainty in the relations existing between employers and employees, mechanics and laborers, and in all lawful ways to promote and protect the business interests of the members of this Association, but there is no intention NOR SHALL THERE BE ANY ACTION ON THE PART OF THIS ASSOCIATION TO CONTROL OR IN ANY WAY DEAL WITH PRICES OR RESTRICT COMPETITION.

It consists of one thousand individuals, firms and corporations who or which employ labor in the building industry or who have capital invested in such business or a business affiliated therewith.

The powers of the Association are vested in the Board of Governors, which consists of three representatives from each of the trade associations. The Board of Governors has power to decide all controversies, difficulties and differences arising between the members of the Association and their employees and between the several trade associations represented on the Board, and to determine, regulate, and control, the conduct of the members of the association and the trade associations in all matters pertaining to their relations with their employees. Where, however, the controversy, difficulty or difference affects the members of only one association represented on the Board, the Board can take no action except on the request of that association.

The orders of the Board of Governors are final and obligatory upon all members of the Association, and members are required to give bonds to the Association in order to insure their compliance therewith.

There are four classes of membership: Represented, Individual, Associate and Honorary.

A represented member is one who employs labor on building construction work and who is a member of a trade association which is

represented on the Board of Governors. Represented membership is obtained by joining a trade association.

An individual member is one who employs labor on building construction work and who is not a member of a trade association.

An associate member is one who is directly or indirectly engaged in the building industry, but who does not employ labor on building construction work.

The Association cooperates with the Societies of Architects, Engineers and Underwriters through the medium of a Joint Committee, which considers questions arising in the interpretation, enforcement and amendment of the Building Code and City Ordinances, to the end that we may have safe, sanitary and better buildings constructed without unnecessary expenditures.

The Association is a member of the New York State Association of Builders and cooperates with that Association in advising the State Legislative Committees on proposed legislation applying to or regulating the building industry.

Individuals, firms and corporations employing labor on building construction work or having a direct interest in the building industry are urged to support the Association and will be welcomed as members.

Information relative to membership may be obtained from the Secretary, 34 West 33d Street. Telephone, Pennsylvania 6510.

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

ITS HISTORY

This Association was organized on May 26, 1903.

A complete paralysis of the building industry was brought about during the first week of May, 1903, by irresponsible combinations acting through a tyrannical board of walking delegates or business agents. The Building Trades Association (a social organization of contractors) invited employers of labor in the building trades to attend a meeting to be held in its rooms, 1123 Broadway, on Friday, May 15, 1903, at 8 P. M., "for the purpose of determining what steps shall be taken to remedy the existing intolerable conditions." The meeting was attended by representatives of twenty-nine existing trade associations of contractors and many individuals, and the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The present condition of the Building Industry makes it imperative that employers shall be made more secure in the conduct of their business, workmen more secure from interference with their opportunity to work, and the public generally more secure from interruptions to business, resulting from strikes or lockouts in the building trades; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Association arrange at once for a meeting of the Executive Committees of various employers' associations of the Building Trades to provide ways and means for the creation of a central body of employers.

A meeting of the executive committees of the employers' associations of the building trades was held on Tuesday, May 19, 1903, at which a temporary organization was effected and a committee on constitution and by-laws and an emergency committee to handle existing strikes were appointed. A final organization meeting was held on May 26, 1903, at which the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York was permanently organized.

The new Association issued a declaration of principles on June 1, 1903, as follows:

WHEREAS, During the past few years the demands of organized labor have become unreasonable, and the actions of its representatives have often been unfair and unjust, we, the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York, in meeting assembled declare:

That in many instances the present condition of affairs in the building industry of this City is unbearable and will no longer be tolerated.

That it shall be our duty to avert sympathetic strikes, including the attacks upon individual firms or corporations, as well as the arbitrary attitude of the business agents; to eliminate the opportunity for extortion and bribery; to settle all questions as to jurisdiction of trade; to secure proper relations between skilled and unskilled labor; to establish proper courts of arbitration in order to accomplish the above results, and in general to provide ways and means to enable the members of this association and those employed by them, to lawfully prosecute their business without unnecessary interruption, financial loss or humiliation.

That in doing this we have at heart the best interests of all concerned, including the investor, our own membership and our employees.

The Association on June 3, 1903, tendered to the unions a Plan of Arbitration which prohibited strikes and lockouts and provided that

When the employers have an agreement with their employees they shall have a Trade Arbitration Board where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted, but in addition there shall be a higher court or General Arbitration Board for the settlement of all disputes between employers and employees or any question of mutual interest.

The tendering of this Plan of Arbitration led to conferences with committees elected by the several building trades unions, which were held on July 3 and 9, 1903, and at which a Plan of Arbitration was adopted, and on July 10 all strikes and lockouts were declared off. This Plan of Arbitration was amended at conferences held in April, 1905, and a Joint Arbitration Plan adopted on April 22, 1905, the principles of which have since been strictly maintained by the Association. The Joint Arbitration Plan will be found on pages 56 to 61 inclusive.

The General Arbitration Board, that was organized under the Plan of 1903 and was reorganized under the Joint Arbitration Plan of 1905, adjourned *sine die* in January, 1910. The adjournment was caused by the refusal of the unions to agree to the disciplining of one of their number who called a strike.

The unions individually, however, did not violate the Arbitration Plan, and the Board of Governors, after the adjournment of the General Arbitration Board, adopted the following resolutions:—

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Board of Governors that all decisions heretofore made affecting jurisdiction of trade shall be maintained until reviewed by a duly authorized Arbitration Board of employers and employees.

RESOLVED, That this Building Trades Employers' Association stands for the principle of arbitration.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Governors, that hereafter the Building Trades Employers' Association will deal with Unions in the building trades only so long as labor disputes are adjusted by conference or arbitration, and will not tolerate strikes of any kind against members of this Association.

The agreements made by the trade associations with the unions now contain the following provision:—

It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the fundamental principles as set forth in the Joint Arbitration Plan of the New York Building Trades, as adopted on July 9, 1903, and amended on April 22, 1905, and all decisions rendered thereunder shall be recognized by and be binding upon the parties hereto.

The Association has in no way deviated from its original aims. It has favored collective bargaining with labor and has recognized and made agreements with the unions so long as they have complied with their agreements and refrained from strikes. It has expended one-half million dollars in support of its policy, has adjusted through conferences and arbitration thousands of disputes, and for seventeen years has protected its members and their clients from unlawful exactions and unreasonable demands. It is the only organization of employers that successfully opposed unreasonable demands of labor during the war period, 1916-1920, while other associations granted all demands and passed on to the consuming public the cost thereof. Its membership is now the largest in its history, and should be greatly increased so that proper relations with labor can be maintained, the provisions of existing trade agreements enforced and freedom from strikes and unlawful exactions guaranteed.

1921
BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK

Offices: 30-34 West 33d Street, New York City.
Telephone—Pennsylvania 6510.

THE OFFICERS

President

HUGH GETTY.....359 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 249

First Vice-President

A. J. ROSENTHAL.....138 W. 38th St.
Fitz Roy 0715

Second Vice-President

JOHN J. GRACE.....675 Bergen St., Bklyn.
Prospect 1001

Treasurer

J. ODELL WHITENACK.....231 W. 18th St.
Chelsea 6226

Secretary

SAMUEL B. DONNELLY.....34 W. 33d St.
Pennsylvania 6510

Chairman Board of Governors

C. G. NORMAN.....34 W. 33d St.
Pennsylvania 6510

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK

PAST PRESIDENTS

1903-1905, Charles L. Eidlitz
1905-1906, *William H. McCord,
1906-1909, *Isaac A. Hooper
1909-1912, Benjamin D. Traitel
1912-1916, William Crawford
1916-1918, Hugh Getty
1918-1921, Ronald Taylor

PAST CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

1903-1905, Otto M. Eidlitz
1905-1906, James R. Strong
1907-1908, Lewis Harding
1908-1910, Ross F. Tucker
1910-1912, C. G. Norman
1912-1921, *Charles J. Kelly

*Deceased.

LIST OF TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Mason Builders' Association (1*)

- President, Frank E. Conover.....334 5th Ave.
Pennsylvania 3553
- Treasurer, Hugh Getty.....359 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 249
- Secretary, John McClurg.....334 5th Ave.
Pennsylvania 3553
- Meets second Thursday of each month, excepting January, July and August.

The Portable Elevator Association (2)

- President, A. E. Pelham.....416 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 15
- Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Eustis.....200 Broadway
Cortlandt 8888
- Meets second Monday of each month.

Marble Industry Employers' Association (3)

- President, John Eisele.....Edgewater, N. J.
Cliffside 425
- Secretary-Treasurer, William K. Fertig.....185 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6118
- Meets first Monday of each month.

**Association of Wire Work Manufacturers of the City of
New York (4)**

- President, Alexander H. Burgess.....556 W. 27th St.
Chelsea 4610
- Secretary, James Hopkins.....199-201 Franklin St.
Walker 6710
- Treasurer, Edmund F. Rattey.....136 W. 24th St.
Chelsea 782
- Meets first Wednesday of February, May and November and third Wednesday of September.

House Movers' and Shorers' Association (5)

- President, Alfred Daybill.....13th St. and Ave. B
Gramercy 1102
- Secretary-Treasurer, W. R. Stauffer.....220 Broadway
- Meets second Tuesday of each month.

*See List of Members, pages 16-44.

Employers' Association of Architectural Iron Workers (6)

- President, Samuel Fassler.....439 E. 10th St.
Orchard 0676
- Acting Secretary, C. E. Cheney.....286 Fifth Ave.
Longacre 4779
- Treasurer, Jacob Mark.....Third Ave. and 77th St., Bklyn.
South 5442
- Meets third Monday of March, June, September and December.

Master's League of Cement Workers (7)

- President, G. Edward Escher.....95 Madison Ave.
Madison Square 8084
- Secretary, D. H. Dixon.....244 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 4500
- Treasurer, Ronald Taylor.....520 E. 20th St.
Gramercy 4
- Meets first Monday of each month at 4 P. M.

Ornamental Bronze and Iron Masters (8)

- President, J. R. Schwinzer.....Tiffany Studios, Corona, L. I.
Newtown 800
- Vice-President, Alexander H. Burgess.....556 W. 27th St.
Chelsea 4610
- Secretary-Treasurer, Edward E. Albee.....20 Exchange Place
Bowling Green 4053
- Meets first Wednesday of each month.

Tile, Grate and Mantel Association (9)

- President, F. H. Nobbe.....1328 Broadway
Fitz Roy 1171
- Secretary, C. E. Cheney.....286 Fifth Ave.
Longacre 4779
- Treasurer, W. W. Jackson.....50 Beekman St.
Beekman 1841
- Meets third Thursday of each month.

The Parquet Flooring Association (10)

- President, William G. Reid.....16 W. 47th St.
Bryant 1647
- Secretary, J. Harry Lenhart.....9 E. 40th St.
Vanderbilt 0570
- Treasurer, James F. Nuno.....353 Fifth Ave.
Murray Hill 2953
- Meets fourth Wednesday of each month.

Composition Roofers' and Waterproofers' Employers' Association (11)

President, John W. Faison.....535 E. 19th St.
Gramercy 5652
Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Lees.....344 W. 24th St.
Chelsea 820

Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and Adjacent Cities (12)

President, Irving G. Davis.....311 E. 148th St.
Mott Haven 0136
Secretary, Herman Weinberger.....47 W. 42d St.
Murray Hill 3848
Treasurer, Caleb Ringle.....472 Grand St., Jersey City
Montgomery 463
Executive Committee meets first Thursday of each month at 3 P. M.
Association meets first Thursday of each month at 4 P. M.

Employing Plasterers' Association (13)

President, Henry W. Miller.....410 11th Ave.
Longacre 1884
Secretary, Arthur Corney.....156 Fifth Ave.
Chelsea 7233
Treasurer, Walter J. Thomson.....401 W. 41st St.
Longacre 1115
Meets second Tuesday of each month.

Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association (14)

President, Isaac Baer.....Astoria, L. I.
Astoria 433
Secretary, James C. Forbes.....Beach and E. Tremont Ave.
Westchester 107
Meets third Thursday of each month.

Master Carpenters' Association (15)

President, William Watt.....350 W. 27th St.
Chelsea 3264
Vice-President, James R. Stevenson.....37 W. 25th St.
Watkins 0092
Secretary, John McClurg.....334 Fifth Ave.
Pennsylvania 3553
Treasurer, William J. T. Getty.....359 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 249

Meets second Monday of January, April, June, and October.

Master Carpenters' Association Local No. 1 (16)

President, Samuel Aginsky.....4111 Murdock Ave.
Woodlawn 1403
Secretary, John McClurg.....334 Fifth Ave.
Pennsylvania 3553
Treasurer, Harry Finkelstein.....1398 Clay Ave., Bronx
Meets first Wednesday of January, April, July, October, November
and December

Metal Door and Window Association (17)

President, D. P. Gallagher.....359 14th St., Brooklyn
Hoboken 1892
Secretary, George Norman.....Winfield, L. I.
Newtown 911
Treasurer, Fred Betz.....233 Broadway
Barclay 6384

Mosaic Employers' Association (18)

President, E. B. McLaury.....141st St. and Walnut Ave.
Melrose 3076
Secretary-Treasurer, L. V. Foscatto.....14 Sutton Pl.
Plaza 1429

Heating and Piping Contractors' New York City Association (19)

President, Charles Schneider.....492 E. 163d St.
Melrose 1296
Secretary, Henry B. Gomers.....50 Union Sq.
Stuyvesant 0934
Treasurer, J. T. Dyas.....1 Liberty St.
John 1430
Meets fourth Tuesday of each month except July and August.

Association of Master Painters and Decorators of the City of New York (20)

President, Robert E. Mackay.....313 W. 20th St.
Watkins 7418
Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred E. Joy.....507 Fifth Ave.
Murray Hill 7596
Meets first Tuesday of each month.

**Employing Metallic Furring and Lathing Association of
New York (21)**

- President, Francis Slusher.....349 E. 23d St.
Gramercy 2267
- Secretary, Robt. E. Carrick.....44 E. 23d St
Gramercy 1348
- Treasurer, Max Baumann.....640 W. 44th St.
Longacre 1420
- Meets first Tuesday of each month at 3 P. M.

The Plumbing and Piping Contractors' Association (22)

- President, Herbert Smith.....144 W. 99th St.
Riverside 8900
- Vice-President, John L. Knight.....136 W. 50th St.
Circle 886
- Secretary, W. J. Conklin.....244 W. 30th St.
Watkins 5028
- Treasurer, Morris Jarcho.....358 W. 31st St
Watkins 6560
- Meets first Thursday of each month at 3 P. M.

Employing Stone Setters' Association (23)

- Secretary, J. W. Parsons.....682 Dawson St.
Melrose 2678

Elevator Manufacturers' Association (24)

- President, H. F. Gurney.....300 Eighth Ave.
Watkins 4300
- Secretary, J. H. Van Alstyne.....250 11th Ave.
Chelsea 7500
- Meets last Friday of every month.

Metal Ceiling Association of New York (25)

- President, Andrew Dunbar.....315 Vanderbilt Ave., Bklyn.
Prospect 9695
- Secretary, I. B. Norden.....16 Desbrosses St.
Canal 9055
- Treasurer, M. J. Bohrer.....1219 Gates Ave., Bklyn.
Bushwick 3600

Meets on Call.

Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association (26)

- President, James McLaren.....Bay and Court Sts., Bklyn.
Hamilton 465
- Secretary-Treasurer, John Davidson, Jr.....121 Passaic Ave.,
Harrison 2138 Harrison. N. J.
- Meets second Thursday of each month.

Refrigerator Manufacturers' Association (27)

- President, Allston Sargent.....1135 Broadway
Watkins 8814
- Treasurer, Samuel E. Miller.....409 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 2187

**Association of Investing Builders in the City of
New York (28)**

- President, J. E. R. Carpenter.....681 Fifth Ave.
Plaza 6513
- Secretary, David Tishman.....18 E. 41st St.
Vanderbilt 1977
- Treasurer, G. Richard Davis.....30 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 5434

The Decorative Glass Manufacturers' Association (29)

- President, A. R. Geissler.....56 W. 8th St.
Spring 5347
- Secretary, O. W. Heinigke.....26 E. 13th St.
Stuyvesant 762
- Treasurer, Leonard Sborgi.....173 Prince St.
Spring 2919

Bronx Tile Dealers' Association (30)

- President, S. Tobias.....525 W. 169th St.
Wadsworth 5396
- Treasurer, A. Schaile.....2704 Morris Ave.
Fordham 6578
- Secretary, S. Tobias.....525 W. 169th St.
Wadsworth 5396

LIST OF REPRESENTED MEMBERS

A. & W. Construction Co. (1*)	655 E. 242d St. Woodlawn 1745
Ackerman's Son, John W. (12)	413 W. 24th St. Chelsea 0370
Acme Artistic Steel Ceiling Co. (25)	1217 Gates Ave., Brooklyn Evergreen 6388
Active Floor Surfacing Co. (10)	29 W. 113th St. Harlem 2844
Adams, Britz & Co., Inc. (19)	339 W. 115th St. Harlem 6067
Aetna Concrete Co. (7)	1133 Broadway Watkins 9791
Aetna Marble Co., Inc. (3)	19 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I. Astoria 0598
Aginsky, Philip (16)	4122 Hill Ave. Woodlawn 1672
Aginsky, Samuel (16)	4111 Murdock Ave. Woodlawn 1403
Aizer's Sons, M. (20)	352 W. 52d St. Circle 6892
Albee & Godfrey Co., Inc. (6)	Stewart Ave. & Greenpoint 2971 Townsend St., Brooklyn
Alexander, Inc., Ferdinand (15)	West & Java Sts., Brooklyn Greenpoint 0948
Alexander & Reid Co. (9)	355 W. 36th St. Longacre 2864
Almirall & Co., Inc. (19)	1-5 Dominick St. Canal 0970
Altieri & Sons, M. (26)	363 Concord Ave. Melrose 2896
Alvord and Swift, Inc. (19)	Grand Central Terminal Murray Hill 4630
American Concrete Steel Co. (7)	1001 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J. Market 5060
American Metal Ceiling Co., Inc. (25)	315 Vanderbilt Ave., Prospect 9695 Brooklyn
Anderson & Son, George (12)	Ely Ave. and Broadway, Astoria 0047 Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Angelon, Emil (20)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 0424
Angus, Inc., William (23)	15 E. 40th St. Murray Hill 7675
Architectural Cornice & Skylight Works, Inc. (12)	3608 Park Ave. Jerome 2173

*The numbers in parentheses refer to the Trade Associations, see pages 10-15.

Architectural Metal Works, Inc. (12)	161 E. 85th St. Lenox 1446
Architectural Plastering Co., Inc. (13)	624 First Ave. Murray Hill 6463
Armstrong, James (22)	219 E. 38th St. Murray Hill 6638
Asbes-Tile Co. (12)	446 Adelphi St., Brooklyn Prospect 8020
Asbestolith Manufacturing Co. (7)	1 Madison Ave. Gramercy 3791
Atlantic Elevator Co. (24)	165 Broadway Cortlandt 8607
Atlantic Marble Co., Inc. (3)	965 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn Glenmore 1328
Austin Company, The (1)	217 Broadway Barclay 8886
Austin Engineering Co. (19)	121 W. 42d St. Bryant 8474
Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America (19)	123 William St. Beekman 8580
Ave Maria Stained Glass Studio (29)	76 Howard Ave., Brooklyn Bushwick 1246
Avon, Arthur (18)	319 Avenue A Gramercy 0816
Bainbridge Construction Co. (1)	52 Vanderbilt Ave. Murray Hill 8842
Baker, Smith & Co., Inc. (19)	576 Greenwich St. Spring 4701
Banner, S. Morrill (112 E. 74th St. Corp.) (28)	505 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 5397
Barba-De Respiris Contracting Co., Inc. (1)	37 W. 39th St. Vanderbilt 2084
Barker Painting Co. (20)	138 W. 38th St. Fitz Roy 0715
Barney-Ahlers Construction Corporation (1, 7, 15)	110 W. 40th St. Bryant 2908
Barnum & Son, Inc., Chas. K. (9)	29 Halsey St., Brooklyn Lafayette 5446
Barr & Co., Inc., A. B. (19)	6-10 River St., Yonkers, N. Y. Yonkers 290
Barr, Thaw & Fraser Co. (26)	13th and Adam Sts., Hoboken 74 Hoboken, N. J.
Bataille & Co., Inc., A. (4)	401 West St. Chelsea 0891
Bay Ridge Heating Co. (19)	511 40th St., Brooklyn Sunset 2585
Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works (11, 12)	672 72d St., Brooklyn Shore Road 258
Bayonne Steel Ceiling Co. (25)	223-5 W. 19th St. Chelsea 1280

Beaumont Co., G. B. (1)	286 Fifth Ave. Longacre 5252
Bedford Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	112 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn Williamsburg 0386
Belmont & Son, Henry (19)	437 Lexington Ave. Murray Hill 5212
Belmont Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	2502 Webster Ave. Fordham 1693
Berger Mfg. Co., The (25)	516 W. 25th St. Chelsea 1408
Bes. Co., H. D. (1, 15)	949 Broadway Gramercy 740
Bet. Bros., Inc. (17)	233 Broadway Barclay 6384
Bichelhaupf Skylight Works, Inc., G. (12)	722 Eleventh Ave. Columbus 7748
Binz, Leo, S. (Wm. Guthman) (28)	119 W. 40th St. Bryant 6410
Bishop Co., J. W. (1)	101 Park Ave. Murray Hill 3190
Blair, John P. (22)	212 E. 54th St. Plaza 1191
Blechner's Sons, Inc., Albert (12)	675 Bergen Ave. Melrose 0199
Bleat & Emery Co., Inc. (19)	784 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn Windsor 8299
Bloch Co., Inc., J. (12)	90 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn Stagg 811
Bloche-Sinek Co. (1)	Equitable Building Rector 6567
Blumenthal, Maurice (5)	558 Quincy St., Brooklyn Bushwick 1143
Bocansky, Joseph (10)	447 E. 88th St. Lenox 10391
Booth, Joseph H. (22)	516 Columbus Ave. Schuyler 5076
Borja Contracting Co., Inc., Wm. (20)	210 W. 27th St. Chelsea 8916
Borgia Bros. Co. (3)	69 Mills St., Astoria, L. I. Astoria 0609
Borough Cornice & Roofing Co. (12)	1233 39th St., Brooklyn Sunset 2884
Bouquin, P. A. (21)	124 E. 32d St. Madison Square 7325
Boyd & Selfridge (15)	348 W. 14th St. Watkins 7842
Brae's Sons, Charles W. (13)	255-257 Harris Ave., L. I. City Astoria 0499
Brailey & Son, William (3)	547 Vernon Ave., L. I. City Astoria 4480

Brady & Co., John T. (1)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 6610
Bramhall, Deane Co., Inc. (12)	263 W. 36th St. Longacre 2490
Brennan & Son, P. J. (1)	624 Madison Ave. Plaza 4677
Brickner, Edwin S. (28)	944 Lexington Ave. Rhineland 2922
Brindze & Co., Bernard (20)	114 E. 129th St. Harlem 1385
Brooklyn Iron Works, Inc. (6)	173-185 Van Sinderen Ave., Glenmore 7800 Brooklyn
Brooklyn Steam Marble Co., Inc. (3)	174-186 Third Ave., Sterling 0396 Brooklyn
Brooklyn Vault Light Co. (6)	262 Monitor St., Brooklyn Greenpoint 4336
Brown, Charles H. (9)	166 Montague St., Brooklyn Main 1194
Brown, Inc., Davis (13)	306 E. 40th St. Murray Hill 3121
Brown Co., Inc., Elliott C. (1)	70 E. 45th St. Murray Hill 5222
Brown & Co., George (3, 26)	270 Passaic St., Newark, N. J. Branch Brook 3386
Brown, Isaac J. (22)	133 W. 52d St. Circle 6405
Brown Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	437 W. 28th St. Watkins 5057
Brown, Rufus H. (1, 15)	356 Pearl St., Brooklyn Triangle 6070
Bryant Co., Alexander (22)	261 W. 25th St. Chelsea 5143
Buell Co., Inc., C. S. (12)	198 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn South 5045
Burke, William (21)	17 W. 42d St. Vanderbilt 8022
Burnham, F. W. (1)	Grand Central Terminal Murray Hill 0214
Busnick Tile Co. (9)	354 E. 120th St. Harlem 5890
Buttle Parquet Floor Co., The (10)	607 W. 43d St. Longacre 0438
Buzzini, Inc., Walter J. (12)	505 W. 21st St. Chelsea 7920
Calano & Co., Inc., S. C. (3)	147th St. and Austin Place Melrose 6991
Callahan, Kingsley Co., Inc. (19)	343 W. 52d St. Circle 6760

Campbell Metal Window Corporation (8)	8 W. 40th St. Vanderbilt 2513
Canavan & Diegan (22)	126 W. 100th St. Riverside 5602
Cane, Inc., W. H. & F. W. (1, 15)	Woolworth Building Barclay 5850
Canton Steel Ceiling Co., The (25)	497 West St. Chelsea 1057
Caravatta, M. (7)	408 W. 34th St. Longacre 2663
Carl & Sons, Inc., John H. (15)	510-514 First Ave. Murray Hill 0970
Carlin Construction Co., P. J. (1, 15)	1123 Broadway Watkins 9261
Carlson Hoist & Machine Co., Inc. (2)	1074 St. Marks Ave., Lafayette 0063 Brooklyn
Carpenter & Co., Inc., Davis (7)	285 E. 134th St. Melrose 3446
Carpenter, J. E. R. (28)	681 Fifth Ave. Plaza 6513
Carrick & Co., Inc., R. E. (7, 21)	44 E. 23d St. Gramercy 1348
Casey, Inc., R. H. (1, 15)	246 W. 16th St. Chelsea 448
Castle Bros., Inc. (7)	Snyder Ave. and Johnson Pl., Brooklyn Flatbush 0111
Castle-London Co., Montague (29)	126 Sixth Ave. Stuyvesant 3250
Cauldwell-Wingate Co. (1, 15)	381 Fourth Ave. Madison Square 5300
Caye Construction Co., Inc. (1, 7)	356 Fulton St., Brooklyn Main 7580
Central Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	773 Gates Ave., Brooklyn Bushwick 7195
Central Sheet Metal Works (12)	267 E. 133d St. Mott Haven 3168
Century Ventilating Co., Inc. (12)	257 Third Ave. Gramercy 4560
Chelsea Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	174 E. 120th St. Harlem 9097
Chesebro, Whitman Co. (5)	1167 First Ave. Plaza 35
Child & Scott (19)	112 Wooster St. Spring 0795
City Guaranteed Roofing Co. (12)	161 E. 110th St. Harlem 5159
Claremont Cut Stone Co. (26)	1624 Webster Ave. Tremont 4949

Clark Co., Wm. F. (12)	305 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn South 5097
Cleary, Peter (1)	115 Marion St., Brooklyn Bedford 816
Clough-Bourne Corporation (1, 15)	101 Park Ave. Vanderbilt 4026
Colon & Co., George (1)	81 E. 125th St. Harlem 1440
Comes & Sons, Peter (1)	1918 Daly Ave. Tremont 5085
Conklin & Klute (22)	244 W. 30th St. Watkins 5028
Connelly Bros. (22)	156 E. 102d St. Lenox 4981
Conover, Frank E. (1)	334 Fifth Ave. Pennsylvania 3553
Contracting Painters, Inc. (20)	692 Washington St. Chelsea 1418
Cornell, C. J. (29)	193 Hunterspoint Ave., L. I. City Hunters Point 3586
Cornell Co., W. G. (19, 22)	45 E. 17th St. Stuyvesant 1740
Corney & Bro., Wm. B. (13)	156 Fifth Ave. Chelsea 7233
Corning Co., Edward (1)	145 E. 45th St. Murray Hill 7071
Cosgrove Co., W. L. (7)	315 W. 30th St. Chelsea 0313
Costello Concrete Construction Co., Inc. (7)	271 W. 125th St. Morningside 2198
Cowan, Inc., J. C. (13)	367 W. 34th St. Longacre 3952
Cowen & Co., Chas. A. (1, 15)	30 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 9760
Craig & Brown (12)	421 20th St., Brooklyn South 1558
Crawford, Wm. (1, 7)	7 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 6386
Creasy, George H. (22)	1281 Madison Ave. Lenox 0206
Crow Construction Co., Wm. L. (1)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 0983
Crystal, Moses (28)	30 E. 42d St. Vanderbilt 3026
Cullo Marble Works, G. (3)	2044 Westchester Ave. Westchester 1923
Cunningham & Foley, Inc. (1, 15)	219 W. 116th St. Morningside 6269
Curran Bros. & Murphy (26)	305 Douglass St., Brooklyn Sterling 2313

Curtin Mfg. Co., Wm. H. (19)	331 Adams St., Brooklyn
Triangle 4770	
Cutler Iron Works, Inc., J. (6)	247 Norman Ave., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 5314	
Dahl, John M. (12)	594 Jackson Ave.
Melrose 7089	
Dames Co., Inc., J. (12)	1996 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn
Mansfield 3457	
Darmstadt, Chas. (22)	352 W. 43d St.
Bryant 6993	
Davin, Dennis W. (15)	306 E. 59th St.
Plaza 7834	
Davis Bros., Inc. (12)	312 E. 148th St.
Mott Haven 0136	
Davis & Co., Inc., G. Richard (1, 28)	30 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 5434	
Davis, Laheney & Co., Inc. (20)	400 St. Nicholas Ave.
Morningside 7103	
Davis-Wanderman Co., Inc. (10)	81 E. 125th St.
Harlem 7341	
Davison & Rudge, Inc. (20)	46 Hudson St.
Worth 2337	
Deves & Bro., Inc., John H. (1)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 2677	
Deves & Son, Inc., Richard (1)	145 E. 47th St.
Vanderbilt 5852	
Deaney & Otten Co., Inc. (12)	485 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn
South 5217	
De Turco & Bros., L. (18)	229 Cleveland Ave., Harrison, N. J.
Harrison 1508	
De Mary, George W. (21)	501 E. 138th St.
Melrose 2117	
Denton & Co. (7)	7 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 4596	
De Paoli & Kelly (18)	338 W. 38th St.
Fitz Roy 5182	
De Spirt, A. (18)	55 Greenwich Ave.
Chelsea 0141	
De Voe, Harkness B. (22)	109 W. 83d St.
Schuyler 4444	
Dickson & Turnbull (23)	421 W. 54th St.
Circle 7699	
Domestic Laundry Equipment Corporation (12)	228 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 8560	
Dorina Co., J. P. (30)	1749 Park Ave.
Harlem 6933	
Donnelly & Co., Inc., John (13)	335 E. 46th St.
Murray Hill 1387	
Doty & Orr Co. (9)	1123 Broadway
Watkins 8933	

Douglass Co., Wm. J. (20)	247 E. 35th St.
Murray Hill 1462	
Dovel Co., Inc., A. W. (19)	40 Boerum Place, Brooklyn
Main 7070	
Downey, Inc., John I. (1, 15)	410 W. 34th St.
Longacre 2060	
Dreier Iron Works, Inc. (6)	35 Goerck St.
Orchard 0405	
Drew Bros., Inc., (5)	436 W. 18th St.
Chelsea 0431	
Driscoll, Geo. F. (1)	550 Union St., Brooklyn
South 3000	
Du Bois Refrigerator Co., Inc. (27)	107 W. 18th St.
Chelsea 7756	
Duncan, Wm. M. (15)	850 Washington St.
Chelsea 3358	
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co. (12)	108-114 W. 22d St.
Watkins 2100	
Durcan, Inc., Patrick J. (13)	325 E. 45th St.
Vanderbilt 9330	
Davidson Bros., Inc. (26)	121 Passaic Ave., Harrison, N. J.
Harrison 2138	
Dwyer, Thomas (1)	Broadway and 216th St.
Wadsworth 2215	
East Side Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	157 Forsythe St.
Orchard 7306	
Eastern Marble and Tile Co. (3)	314 E. 75th St.
Rhineland 4174	
Eastern New York Marble Co., Inc. (3)	789-795 Stone Ave.
Glenmore 5100	Brooklyn
Eastern Woodworking Co. (14)	820 Stone Ave., Brooklyn
Glenmore 4200	
Easton Fireproofing Corporation (7)	500 Fifth Ave.
Vanderbilt 2824	
Eidlitz & Son, Marc (1, 15)	41 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 4700	
Electric Floor Surfact Co. (10)	149 W. 36th St.
Fitz Roy 4589	
Elevator Supplies Co., Inc. (24)	1515 Willow Ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Hoboken 2671	
Elgar Bros., Inc. (15)	949 Broadway
Ashland 7433	
Ellin, Kitson & Co. (3)	185 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6118	
Ellison & Co., Inc. (19)	211 W. 126th St.
Morningside 1436	
Empire Architectural Iron Works, Inc. (6)	15 E. 137th St.
Harlem 6208	
Empire City Iron Works (6)	90 Tenth St., L. I. City
Hunters Point 347	

Eitenman, Inc., A. (14)	669 73d St., Brooklyn
Equity Iron Works, Inc. (8)	719 Kent Ave., Brooklyn
Erbe, William J. (10)	Williamsburg 1093
Esley Bros. Co. (4)	166 Lexington Ave.
Essey Bros. Co. (4)	Madison Square 1623
Ettinger Contracting Co. (7)	270 Union Ave., Brooklyn
Fallhee & McCaul (22)	Greenpoint 2300
Farrington, Inc., Walter (30)	Bedford 1703
Fassler Iron Works (6)	44 Court St., Brooklyn
Fassler & Klein (6)	203 W. 82d St.
Fassler & Klein (6)	Schuyler 3555
Federal Heating Co. (19)	261 W. 126th St.
Fenster Construction Co. (6)	Morningside 3212
Ferguson, Inc., A. J. (20)	439 E. Tenth St.
Ferguson Co., John W. (7)	Dry Dock 9764
Ferguson, Robert B. (15)	Hunters Point 5474
Finkelstein & Schwartz (16)	63-65 Third St., L. I. City
Fischer & Herbst (16)	300 Madison Ave.
Fischer's Sons, Inc., L. S. (20)	Vanderbilt 7892
Flick & Co., F. J. (20)	110 W. 42d St.
Fleischmann Construction Co. (1, 7)	Bryant 6716
Fleischer & Co., Inc., W. L. (19)	Chelsea 2530
Floor Surfacing Co. (10)	362 W. 27th St.
Foebes, James C. (14)	152 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
Ford, Michael (21)	(Paterson) Lambert 8904
Fordham Cornice Works, Inc. (12)	252 Lee Ave., Brooklyn
Fosicato, Inc., V. (9, 18)	Williamsburg 3404
	Jerome 0813
	1398 Clay Ave.
	540 Fox St.
	Melrose 1983
	22 University Pl.
	Stuyvesant 0730
	232 W. 25th St.
	Chelsea 0099
	531 Seventh Ave.
	Fitz Roy 6722
	31 Union Square West
	Stuyvesant 7170
	131 E. 87th St.
	Lenox 2832
	Beach and E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
	Westchester 3107
	128 Union Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
	2009 Monterey Ave.
	Fordham 7666
	14 Sutton Place
	Plaza 1429

Fountain & Choate (1, 15)	110 E. 23d St.
Gramercy 5660	
Frank & Frank (16)	246 W. 42d St.
Bryant 1417	
Friedman Co., S. M. (12)	97 Cedar St., Brooklyn
Bushwick 1987	
Friedman Contracting Company (1)	147 Fourth Ave.
Stuyvesant 6847	
Friedman Marble and Slate Works, Inc. (3)	646-654 Vernon
Astoria 1742	Ave., L. I. City
Friedstedt Underpinning Co. (5)	243 W. 36th St.
Longacre 4207	
Frymier & Hanna Co. (1)	25 W. 45th St.
Bryant 5123	
Fuller Co., George A. (1, 5, 15)	Flatiron Building
Ashland 7600	
Galligan, Inc., Thomas (5)	518-520 E. 23d St.
Gramercy 6075	
Gardner, H. S. (2)	98 Newark St., Newark, N. J.
Market 1273	
Garman Bros. & Co. (6)	53-59 Davis St., L. I. City
Hunters Point 0463	
Gaynor & Rosenblum, Inc. (6)	132 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn
Stagg 3919	
Getty, Inc., Hugh (1, 15)	359 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 249	
Gibson Co., George E. (19, 22)	103 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 2605	
Gillies, Campbell Co. (1, 15)	101 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 1788	
Gillies & Sons, Inc., James (26)	177 13th St., L. I. City
Hunters Point 127	
Gillis & Geoghegan (19)	537 West Broadway
Spring 6140	
Gleberman, Inc., Rubin (20)	32 W. 111th St.
University 6569	
Globe Iron Works (6)	448 E. 165th St.
Melrose 4497	
Globe Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	74 W. 125th St.
Harlem 7440	
Globe Painting and Decorating Co. (20)	101 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 5990	
Globe Tile Co., Inc. (9)	865 Grand St., Brooklyn
Stagg 0091	
Godwin Construction Co. (5)	130 E. 44th St.
Murray Hill 2680	
Gordon, James (23)	249 W. 115th St.
University 6881	
Gordon Corporation, The William (19)	Wilson Building,
Pennsylvania 1015	1270 Broadway

Gorman & Lees, Inc. (11)	344 W. 24th St. Chelsea 820
Gould & Taylor Cut Stone Co. (26)	Third Ave. and 1st St., South 5054 Brooklyn
Grand Iron Works, Inc. (6)	5 East St. Orchard 1462
Grant & Co., Adolph (9)	153 E. 44th St. Vanderbilt 1790
Grant Contracting Co. (1)	7 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 4897
Grant, Inc., Wm. D. (9)	509 W. 42d St. Longacre 2803
Grassi Bros., Inc. (13)	320 Fifth Ave. Pennsylvania 2556
Grassi Contracting Co., Inc. (13)	237 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 888
Gray Marble and Slate Co., Chas. M. (3)	709 Vernon Ave., Astoria 0594 L. I. City
Green & Co., Inc., Wharton (1)	37 W. 39th St. Murray Hill 1963
Greenfield, Inc., Arthur (7, 21)	204 E. 26th St. Madison Square 2393
Greenpoint Ornamental and Structural Iron Works, Inc. (6)	306 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn Greenpoint 3270
Griffin Roofing Co. (11)	506 W. 26th St. Chelsea 2860
Grimmer & Son, Charles (20)	230 E. 37th St. Murray Hill 7557
Grimmer & Son, John W. (20)	306 E. 40th St. Vanderbilt 5579
Ginnell Company (19)	1 Liberty St. John 1430
Goodin & Wilson, Inc. (20)	568 Columbus Ave. Schuyler 5599
Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, Successors to (6)	Willow Ave. and 133d St. Melrose 3538
Guinon Co., Inc., Francis J. (19)	148 E. 121st St. Harlem 9542
Gurney Elevator Co., Inc. (24)	300 Eighth Ave. Watkins 4300
Huas, Inc., J. I. (20)	1270 Broadway Pennsylvania 6118
Hujuk Bros. & Co., Inc. (3)	1527 Charlotte St. Intervale 2047
Hull, Inc., T. F. (19)	405 Lexington Ave. Murray Hill 1112
Hulperin & Trupin (16)	546 Claremont Parkway Tremont 3644
Hunkin & Bro., John (19)	550 W. 25th St. Chelsea 6244

Hanlein & Son, Henry (26)	417 E. 103d St. Harlem 5462
Harby, Abrons & Melius (1)	15 E. 40th St. Murray Hill 6134
Harding & Co., Lewis (15)	336 E. 137th St. Melrose 3487
Harlem Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	106 E. 119th St. Harlem 1836
Harris Flooring Co., Inc. (10)	446 W. 34th St. Longacre 2520
Harrison & Son, M. (12)	214 E. 52d St. Plaza 0307
Hartel & Davies (12)	480 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn Prospect 1859
Hartman Co., Charles (12)	987 Dean St., Brooklyn Prospect 8274
Hasbrouck-King Co. (9)	11 E. 44th St. Vanderbilt 8083
Hasbrouck Flooring Co. (10)	501 E. 70th St. Rhinelander 0656
Hatfield Co., Geo. E. (11)	314 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn Williamsburg 1236
Hauck & McGloin (26)	197th St. and Webster Ave. Fordham 2156
Hayden, Kenny & Bobbs, Inc. (7)	137 W. 45th St. Bryant 0574
Hayes Co., Inc., Geo. (12)	311 E. 23d St. Gramercy 6340
Hecla Slate Co. (12)	205 Lewis St. Orchard 8060
Hedden Co., Charles R. (1)	763 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 2010
Hegeman-Harris Co., Inc. (1, 7)	185 Madison Ave. Vanderbilt 0028
Heinigke & Smith (29)	26 E. 13th St. Stuyvesant 0762
Heinlein Cut Stone Co., John (26)	President St. and South 5067 Third Ave., Brooklyn
Hell Gate Sheet Metal Works (12)	236 E. 95th St. Lenox 2740
Hemlin & Smith (22)	144 W. 99th St. Riverside 8900
Henderson Bros. (29)	372 Lexington Ave. Murray Hill 5332
Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., The (8)	20 Exchange Place Hanover 7753
Herman Contracting Co., Chas. (15)	52 Vanderbilt Ave. Murray Hill 3536
Hermann's Son, Philip (15)	348 W. 14th St. Chelsea 367

Herrmann & Grace Co., Inc. (12, 17)	671 Bergen St., Brooklyn Prospect 1001
Herzog Construction Co., Inc., Samuel A. (28)	299 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7453
High Ground Iron Works, Inc. (6)	299 Scholes St., Brooklyn Stagg 620
Hill Co., Inc., Geo. L. (15)	114 E. 28th St. Madison Square 2432
Hits Co., W. H. (12)	82 W. 3d St. Spring 2876
Hinchman Co., E. G. (19)	1236 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Lafayette 7711
Hoe's Sons, Inc., James C. (15)	52-58 Gansevoort St. Watkins 6837
Hoffman Steel Ceiling Co. (25)	354 Stone Ave., Brooklyn Glenmore 857
Holme, Joseph (1)	80 W. 174th St. Tremont 2586
Holmes Co., Geo. S. (21)	640 W. 44th St. Longacre 1420
Home Decorating Co. (20)	187 W. 101st St. Riverside 6689
Hopkins & Co. (4)	199 Franklin St. Walker 6710
Horner & Sons, H. J. (26)	Lister Ave., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 926
Horton, Ralph (1)	524 W. 57th St. Circle 7720
Howden Tile & Marble Co., Inc. (9)	216 E. 42d St. Vanderbilt 5512
Howell, Field & Goddard, Inc. (17)	Review Ave., L. I. City Hunters Point 1901
Hewes Construction Co., R. H. (15)	105 W. 40th St. Bryant 3274
Hudson Shoring Co., Inc., The (5)	220 Broadway Cortlandt 6415
Hull & Son, S. G. (20)	57 Charles St. Watkins 7329
Hyde, F. D. (1)	90 West St. Rector 4412
Iffrin & Co. (12)	294 Hegeman Ave., Brooklyn Glenmore 379
Imhof, A. G. (15)	249 W. 18th St. Chelsea 105
Incemauro & Vivian (20)	518 W. 145th St. Audubon 3498
Indiana Flooring Co. (15)	234 Rider Ave. Melrose 9741
Industrial Engineering Co. (7)	30 Church St. Cortlandt 3010

Jackson & Bro., Inc., E. A. (9)	50 Beekman St. Beekman 1841
Jackson Co., Wm. H. (8, 9)	2 W. 47th St. Bryant 8430
Jackson's Mantel & Grate Works, Inc. (9)	2-16 W. 33d St. Pennsylvania 6734
Jacob & Youngs, Inc. (1)	120 W. 32d St. Watkins 3911
Jacquin, James A. (12)	211 Fulton St., Brooklyn Main 6254
Jaffray Co., R. H. (7)	7 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 6554
Jarcho Bros., Inc. (22)	358 W. 31st St. Watkins 6560
Jasper, J. H. (22)	108 E. 126th St. Harlem 1566
Jatison Construction Co., Inc. (Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc.) (28)	Vanderbilt 1977 18 E. 41st St.
Jennings & Welstead Corporation (15)	148 E. 33d St. Vanderbilt 0694
Jeter & Co., Inc., A. H. (12)	95 Webster Ave., L. I. City Astoria 3036
Jewett Refrigerator Co. (27)	1135 Broadway Watkins 8814
Johnson, Arthur A. (5)	Queens Blvd. and Van Buren St., Hunters Point 1394 L. I. City
Johnson, Charles (15)	160 W. 119th St. Morningside 9195
Johnson & Morris (19)	538 W. 23d St. Watkins 7966
Johnston Heating Co. (19)	131 E. 26th St. Madison Square 9660
Jones Contracting Corporation, S. S. (5)	Grand Central Terminal Vanderbilt 7643
Joy Co., Inc., Alfred E. (20)	507 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 7596
Kaeufer, Aug. E. F. (20)	164 W. 99th St. Riverside 8967
Kantor & Co., L. (15)	449 W. 41st St. Longacre 1361
Karmin, Max (12)	24 Chester St., Brooklyn
Kashinsky & Spodek Cornice & Roofing Co., Inc. (12)	Flathush 9351 606 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn
Kelly, J. S. (20)	407 E. 89th St. Lenox 1352
Kennedy Construction Co., Inc., Wm. (1)	215 Montague St., Main 6508 Brooklyn

Kenny-Moran Co., Inc. (22)	33 Old Broadway
Morningside 7642	
Kenvin & Glass Co., Inc. (1)	101 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 8293	
Kientsch, John (12)	1833 Washington Ave.
Tremont 0386	
Kirk & Bimpson (19)	441 W. 50th St.
Circle 7846	
Klappert's Sons, Inc., C. W. (15)	328 E. 25th St.
Madison Square 2364	
K'ee-Thomson Co. (13)	327 E. 40th St.
Murray Hill 3040	
Klein Iron Works, J. (6)	84 Broadway, Astoria
Astoria 1096	
Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co., Inc. (7)	56 W. 45th St.
Vanderbilt 3483	
Knickerbocker Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	223 W. 126th St.
Morningside 9413	
Knight & Son, J. N. (22)	136 W. 50th St.
Circle 886	
Knoburn Co (17)	359 14th St, Hoboken, N. J.
Hoboken 1892	
Koch & Son, Inc., G. W. (10)	9 E. 40th St.
Vanderbilt 0570	
Kramer, Max J. (1)	309 Fifth Ave.
Longacre 1852	
K'esse Co., J. (7)	52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Murray Hill 3680	
K'ibishta & Higgins (22)	407 Ninth Ave.
Chelsea 1133	
Kies Bros. (6)	1805 Carter Ave.
Tremont 5811	
K'ihula, Inc., August (11, 12)	10 Lorimer St., Brooklyn
Williamsburg 1017	
L'imbeer, Jr., John (1)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 1309	
L'amb, J. & R. (29)	25 Sixth Ave.
Spring 1929	
L'mmond, D. (23)	1000 E. 178th St.
L'nsky, Louis (16)	1314 Brook Ave.
Jerome 2454	
L'sberg, M. (16)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 1593	
L'sette & Murphy, Inc. (19, 22)	238 W. 108th St.
Academy 1432	
L'spina Co., Inc., Peter (26)	135th St. and Mott Haven Canal
Melrose 3153	
L'udadio Mason Contracting Co., Inc., C. (1)	570 E. 91st St.
Fordham 5190	

Laura & Co., John (11)	101 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 4416	
Laurie, Adam H. (21)	5793 Mosholu Ave.
Kingsbridge 598	
Lawton-Stephens Co., Inc. (17)	427 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn
Williamsburg 4813	
Lazere & Kaplan, Inc. (6)	434 E. 124th St.
Harlem 0669	
Leavitt, Marcus (10)	1518 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Decatur 0473	
Leddy & Moore (1, 15)	105 W. 40th St.
Bryant 2711	
Lederle & Geissler, Inc. (29)	56 W. 8th St.
Spring 3172	
Lee Heating Co. (19)	91 Hamilton Place
Audubon 5759	
Lehigh Fireproofing and Engineering Corporation (7)	
Hanover 1318	59-61 Wall St.
Leiber & Nobbe (9)	1328 Broadway
Fitz Roy 1171	
Leonard Construction Co. (7)	51 Maiden Lane
John 2564	
Leonard Sheet Metal Works, Inc., (12, 17)	Head of Ferry St.,
Hoboken 888 and Pennsylvania 6765	Hoboken, N. J.
Leslie & Tracy, Inc. (19)	5 Columbus Circle
Columbus 5647	
Levy Construction Co., Inc., Edgar A. (28)	505 Fifth Ave.
Murray Hill 6960	
Ley & Co., Inc., Fred. T. (1, 7)	19 W. 44th St.
Vanderbilt 2865	
L'Hommedieu & Co., W. A. (1)	1 Madison Ave.
Gramercy 1978	
Liberty Sheet Metal Works (12)	586 Jackson Ave.
Melrose 7234	
Lieberman & Sanford Co. (6)	623 W. 57th St.
Columbus 2210	
List Sons, Alexander (1)	70 E. 45th St.
Murray Hill 1784	
Little, John (20)	1196 Third Ave.
Rhineland 626	
Litwin Decorating Co., Inc. (20)	125 E. 60th St.
Plaza 8180	
Long Island Wire Works (4)	25 Bergen St., Brooklyn
Main 3460	
Lorillard Refrigerator Co. (27)	409 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 2187	
Lovisa, L. (18)	217 E. 34th St.
Murray Hill 3646	
Lowry, Jr., John (1)	171 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 4333	

- Lupton's Sons Co., David (6) 50 Church St.
Cortlandt 5551
- Lustbader Construction Co., Inc., The (1) . 423 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 4105
- Lustig & Weil (15) 103 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 2310
- McCarthy, George D. (1) 348 W. 14th St.
- McCartney Contracting Co. (21) 1480 Broadway
Bryant 1314
- McCoy, James (23) 1548 White Plains Ave.
- McCullagh, James (22) 238 W. 36th St.
Longacre 2066
- McEntee & Co., Inc., George H. (1) 103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 4425
- McGowan & Connolly Co., The (3) 739 E. 151st St.
Melrose 2969
- McGowan Marble Co., John F. (3) 23 E. 137th St.
Harlem 5442
- McGrath Plumbing & Heating Co., J. J. (22) . 308 W. 21st St.
Chelsea 7570
- McGratty & Sons (3) 313-335 Butler St., Brooklyn
Sterling 2061
- McIntire & Briguglio (1) 838 Van derver Ave., Woodhaven
L. I.
- McKeefrey, John (1) 1416 Broadway
Bryant 6431
- McKiever, Edward H. (21) 718 Union Ave.
Melrose 7819
- McKiever, William H. (19) 247 W. 13th St.
Watkins 9982
- McLaren & Sons, James (26) Bay and Court Sts., Brooklyn
Hamilton 0465
- McLaughlin, Inc., Thomas P. (22) 20 E. 69th St.
Rhineland 3986
- McLaury Marble & Tile Corporation (3, 9, 18) . 141st St. and
Melrose 3076 Walnut Ave.
- McLaury Tile Co., Inc., D. H. (9) 103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 9764
- McMillan Co., Inc., John (22) 151 E. 45th St.
Vanderbilt 2765
- McNamara, Francis (22) 51 E. 59th St.
Plaza 4037
- McQuillen & Chave, Inc. (19) 198 Eleventh Ave.
Chelsea 6037
- McWalters & Son, Inc., James (1) 152 W. 42d St.
Bryant 8395
- MacDonald & Co., Randal H. (15) 29 W. 34th St.
Greeley 504

- Mack, Jenney & Tyler (20) 15 W. 38th St.
Fitz Roy 5873
- Mackay, Inc., Robert E. (20) 313 W. 20th St.
Watkins 7418
- Magoba Construction Co. (15) 103 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 6499
- Mandel, McIver Co. (12) 1805 First Ave.
Lenox 5735
- Mandeville, Inc., E. W. (19) 655 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn
Flatbush 8579
- Manneck, J. A. (25) 349 E. 23d St.
Gramercy 1963
- Mantell Parquet Floor Co. (10) 1114 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Prospect 4907
- Marbleloid Co., The (7) 461 Eighth Ave.
Longacre 6224
- Mark & Mohl, Inc. (6) Third Ave. and 7th St., Brooklyn
South 5442
- Mart & Lawton (9) 286 Fifth Ave.
Longacre 4873
- Masten Construction Co., Inc. (7) 103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 2080
- Matthews Brothers Manufacturing Co., Inc. (15) . 52 Vanderbilt
Murray Hill 7824 Ave.
- Melrose Marble Works, Inc. (3) 1362 Seneca Ave., Bronx
Intervale 4861
- Melton-MacDonald Co., Inc. (7) 227-229 Fulton St.
Cortlandt 1960
- Merritt & Co., James H. (19) 207 Water St.
Beekman 1823
- Metropolitan Sheet Metal Works, Inc. (12) . . Flushing and
Stagg 682 Metropolitan Aves., Brooklyn
- Michelman & Gordon Iron Works, Inc. (6) . . 116-136 57th St.,
Sunset 530 Brooklyn
- Micwiel Co., Inc., The (1) 503 Fifth Ave.
Vanderbilt 7178
- Middleman, Isaac (20) 3200 Broadway
Morningside 4607
- Miles & Sons, Henry (9) 2075 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Glenmore 1800
- Milko, Joseph (3) 226 Camelia St., Astoria
Astoria 0479
- Miller & Son, B. C. (5) 955 Dean St., Brooklyn
Prospect 1514
- Miller & Brady, Inc. (19) 210 E. 38th St.
Murray Hill 6748
- Miller Co., David (26) 325 E. 103d St.
Harlem 1075
- Miller, Daybill & Co. (5) Ave. B and 18th St.
Gramercy 1102

Miller, Inc., H. W. (13)	410 Eleventh Ave. Longacre 1884
Miller-Reed Co. (1, 15)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 6460
Mitchell, Inc., James (7)	76 Montgomery St., Jersey City
Modern Metal Ceiling Co. (25)	146 E. 7th St. Orchard 9977
Moeller, Henry D. (20)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 2013
Moore Co., Wm. (1)	University Ave. and 190th St. Fordham 977
Moran & Co., W. K. (19)	405 Lexington Ave. Murray Hill 6174
Morell Co., Inc., Frank (13)	35 W. 39th St. Vanderbilt 2084
Morgan & Son, John (29)	96 Fifth Ave. Chelsea 2614
Morris Tile Works (30)	2159 Morris Ave. Fordham 3162
Morrow, W. W. (12)	413 W. 50th St. Circle 8269
Mott Iron Works, J. L. (Tile Department) (9)	118 Fifth Ave. Watkins 8170
Muir & Son, James (23)	469 E. 136th St. Melrose 2578
Murphy, John S. (22)	215 E. 47th St. Vanderbilt 9710
Murphy Co., Inc., T. J. (1)	405 Lexington Ave. Murray Hill 4468
Murphy & Herrick, Inc. (13)	424 Steinway Ave., Astoria, L. I. Astoria 3559
Murray Hill Sheet Metal Works (12)	413 E. 53d St. Plaza 9645
National Engineering Corporation (7)	120 Broadway Rector 4794
National Metal Bead Co. (21)	233 Tenth Ave. Chelsea 5204
National Sheet Metal Roofing Co. (11, 12)	396 Grand St., Montgomery 485
Neinken Construction Co. (7)	Jersey City, N. J. 100 Bleecker St. Spring 3406
Nelson Bros., Co. (26)	Borden Ave. and School St., Hunters Point 2758 L. I. City
New Construction Co., T. (11, 12)	520 W. 29th St. Chelsea 0347
New York Roofing Co. (11)	535 E. 19th St. Gramercy 5652
New York Sheet Metal Works (12)	413 E. 91st St. Lenox 8054

Nicholson & Galloway (12)	644-646 Hudson St. Chelsea 2076
Niemann & Co., Inc. (1)	25 W. 42d St. Vanderbilt 1827
Niewenhou, Inc., S. (1)	412 Eighth Ave. Chelsea 5389
Norman-Seton, Inc. (12, 17)	Winfield, L. I. Newtown 911
Northern Waterproofing Co. (11)	222 Ely Ave., L. I. City Astoria 2901
Nugent Construction Corporation (1)	505 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 8248
Nuno, James F. (10)	353 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 2959
O'Brien & Bro., Inc., E. J. (19)	299 Division Ave., Brooklyn Williamsburg 0176
O'Day Construction Co. (1)	1639 Broadway Circle 4629
Oddie, Inc., H. H. (1)	130 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 2680
Oderwald Iron Works, Inc. (6)	51 Clark St., Astoria Astoria 1569
Oehrlein, Julius (25)	1840 Bathgate Ave. Tremont 1517
Olin, John (20)	1087 Park Ave. Lenox 1805
Olsen & Marggraf, Inc. (25)	439 Third Ave., Brooklyn South 7511
Olson, John (19)	4460 Park Ave. Fordham 2261
Olvany, Wm. J. (19)	100 Charles St. Watkins 4693
O'Neill, James J. (21)	Woodside Ave. near Stryker, Newtown 2223
O'Rourke, Inc., T. A. (13)	Woodside, L. I. 103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 889
Otis Elevator Co. (24)	260 Eleventh Ave. Chelsea 7500
Otten & Co., Edward (12)	1790-1792 Dean St., Brooklyn Lafayette 6771
Palmer, Samuel S. (13)	489 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 6734
Panic Proof Products Corporation (17)	531 Seventh Ave. Fitz Roy 6722
Parker Sheet Metal Works, Inc. (12)	489 Broome St. Canal 8066
Parklap Construction Corporation (7)	84 Pine St. John 5434
Parry Co., John H. (9)	509 W. 54th St. Columbus 624

Parsons Co., Chas. F. (23)	682 Dawson St.
Melrose 2678	
Patrizio & Hendrickson (7)	332 E. 27th St
Madison Square 5931	
Paul Co., E. E. (1, 15)	101 Park Ave
Murray Hill 3728	
Pearson, Inc., Frank E. (13)	110 W. 34th St
Fitz Roy 0769	
Peelle Company, The (17)	47 Stewart Ave., Brooklyn
Stagg 366	
Pelham Operating Co. (2)	410-418 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 0015	
Pelli & Co., Alexander (3)	509 E. 120th St.
Harlem 6797	
Penn Brass & Bronze Works (6)	105-117 Dobbin St., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 3822	
Pelman Iron Works, A. (6)	1735 West Farms Road
Intervale 2167	
Petersen, Otto (22)	2119 Eighth Ave.
Morningside 5406	
Petri, Inc., Herman (9)	123 E. 29th St.
Madison Square 9427	
Petrillo, A. T. (26)	121 N. Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 8561	
Pfeifer Bros., Inc. (12)	473 Greenwich St.
Canal 8261	
Phillips, Inc., James A. (13)	433 W. 45th St.
Longacre 1205	
Philp & Paul (19)	174 E. 119th St.
Harlem 0674	
Pierce Co., Inc., A. & G. (7)	103 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 7820	
Pietrowski & Konop Co. (7)	418 E. 91st St.
Lenox 0535	
Plumb, W. D. (21)	1547 Commonwealth Ave.
Westchester 1344	
Polachek Bronze & Iron Co., John (8)	480 Hancock St.,
Astoria 996	L. I. City
Poletto Marble Co., Inc. (3, 18)	310 Freeman St., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 2358	
Pollack & O'Neill (22)	3200 Broadway
Morningside 454	
Pomeroy Co., Inc., S. H. (12)	282 E. 134th St.
Melrose 6104	
Pope, Chas. A. (10)	310 E. 95th St.
Lenox 763	
Porth Bros. Co. (12)	2924 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Glenmore 1834	
Potterton Bros. (1)	215 W. 28th St.
Chelsea 631	

Power, Inc., Michael (13)	1 Madison Ave.
Gramercy 4464	
Prendergast, John C. (1)	110 W. 40th St.
Bryant 8551	
Purvis & Shelton, Inc. (19)	241 Plymouth St., Brooklyn
Main 3476	
Quality Sheet Metal Works (12)	413 E. 12th St.
Dry Dock 9070	
Rae & Co., G. (29)	173 Prince St.
Spring 2919	
Rahtz & Schnitzer, Inc. (6)	21 E. 137th St.
Harlem 2692	
Raisen & Bogorod (20)	144 E. 61st St.
Plaza 7252	
Raisler Heating Co. (19)	129 Amsterdam Ave.
Columbus 5869	
Raisler Sprinkler Co. (19)	129 Amsterdam Ave.
Columbus 5869	
Rasario & Bro., S. M. (13)	335 W. 24th St.
Chelsea 0489	
Ratney, Edmund F. (4)	136-138 W. 24th St.
Chelsea 0782	
Ravitch Bros. Construction Co., Inc. (1)	276 Fifth Ave.
Longacre 2218	
Raymond Concrete Pile Co. (7)	140 Cedar St.
Rector 1921	
Reana Fireproofing Co. (7)	51 E. 42d St.
Vanderbilt 162	
Regen & Co., Irving (12)	219 Avenue C
Dry Dock 9073	
Reid & Co., Inc., M. (1)	114-118 W. 39th St.
Fitz Roy 5854	
Reid & Co., Wm. G. (10)	16 W. 47th St.
Bryant 1647	
Reilly, B. F. (3)	15 Classon Ave., Brooklyn
Williamsburgh 402	
Reis & O'Donovan, Inc. (19)	213 W. 28th St.
Watkins 0600	
Reliance Fireproof Door Co. (17)	West and Milton Sts.,
Greenpoint 2211	Brooklyn
Relmic Company, Inc. (20)	122 E. 116th St.
Harlem 4680	
Rendall & Mowat (23)	1646 University Ave.
Tremont 4690	
Reynolds & Co., Mortimer C. (1)	28 E. 85th St.
Lenox 8089	
Rheinstein & Haas, Inc. (1)	21 E. 40th St.
Murray Hill 2707	
Rice, Daniel J. (19)	405 Lexington Ave.
Vanderbilt 1252	

Richey, Browne & Donald (8)	2101 Flushing Ave., Maspeth, Stagg 3600	N. Y.
Riesner, Inc., Benjamin (12)	28 E. 85th St. Lenox 4870	
Ring & Konneke (6)	525 W. 24th St. Chelsea 2562	
Ringle & Son, Jacob (11, 12)	492 Grand St., Jersey City Montgomery 463	
Rittenhouse, Virgil S. (22)	243 E. 57th St. Plaza 3020	
Ritter Flooring Corp., W. M. (10)	2568 Park Ave. Melrose 3380	
Roberts Co., Inc., George (1)	1994 Morris Ave. Tremont 2220	
Roberts Co., John J. (13)	207 E. 27th St. Madison Square 1300	
Robertson & Smith, Inc. (13)	558 W. 125th St. Morningside 6132	
Robinson Co., The Andrew J. (1, 15)	15-17 W. 38th St. Fitz Roy 6214	
Rochette & Parzini Co. (13)	218 E. 25th St. Madison Square 2038	
Rockwood Sprinkler Co. (19)	25 W. 43d St. Vanderbilt 1906	
Rosensweig & Son, A. (12)	248 50th St., Brooklyn Sunset 2019	
Rosenthal Engineering Contracting Co. (7)	226-228 Jackson St., Greenpoint 4066	Brooklyn
Rossell, Isaac S. (1)	1 Madison Ave. Gramercy 3073	
Ruddell Co., Geo. W. (1)	1021 Third Ave. Plaza 3241	
Rutzler Co., E. (19)	404 E. 49th St. Murray Hill 917	
Samlovitz, J. (12)	89 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn Glenmore 8925	
Sanitary Tile Co., Inc. (30)	2135 Arthur Ave. Fordham 5628	
Schacht-Williams Marble Co., Inc. (3)	312-316 E. 95th St. Lenox 0095	
Schaile & Son, Inc., G. (30)	2704 Morris Ave. Fordham 6578	
Schampain Co., Seymour (1)	316 W. 42d St. Bryant 5636	
Schanzlin, Inc., Herman E. (12)	156 E. 45th St. Vanderbilt 7369	
Scharnberger, Henry (7)	377 Ninth Ave., Astoria Astoria 1468	
Schlichter, Inc., P. M. & W. (3)	636-644 First Ave. Vanderbilt 3295	

Schnaier Contracting Corporation, Milton (22)	209 W. 76th St. Schuyler 7857	
Schneider Co., Charles (19)	492 E. 163d St. Melrose 1296	
Schneider Sheet Metal Works (12)	307 E. 92d St. Lenox 4307	
Schroeder, Rudolph (9)	442 Greenwich St. Canal 8312	
Schwartz & Son, Inc. (12)	1701 E. New York Ave., Brooklyn Glenmore 2129	
Schwenn, William (6)	830 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn Bushwick 1700	
Scolaro Marble Co., Inc., Frank	340 Jackson Ave. Melrose 2124	
Seaberg Elevator Co., Inc. (24)	407 Douglass St., Brooklyn Sterling 1266	
See Electric Elevator Co., A. B. (24)	220 Broadway Courtlandt 7590	
Seneca Tile Works (30)	1362 Seneca Ave. Harlem 6113	
Seus, Rudolph (26)	406 E. 109th St. Harlem 1219	
Shanker Steel Ceiling Co., Inc. (25)	517 W. 28th St. Watkins 7337	
Shapiro, L. (10)	1632 Washington Ave. Tremont 4435	
Shatz Painting Co., Inc. (20)	103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 2270	
Shawmut Construction Co., Inc. (21)	151 E. 38th St. Murray Hill 5463	
Sheet Metal Construction Co., Inc. (12)	220-224 Ely Ave., Astoria 2901	L. I. City
Shuttleworth Co., Edwin (26)	815 Vernon Ave., L. I. City Astoria 1021	
Silver-Lanze Construction Co. (16)	1480 Washington Ave.	
Simpson Co., Inc., James M. (1)	314 W. 31st St. Chelsea 3833	
Sinnott, Peter (19)	967 E. 165th St. Intervale 3531	
Sirota Bros. (12)	414 Lenox Road, Brooklyn Flatbush 2949	
Skannel, E. (19)	259 W. 126th St. Morningside 2127	
Sloane & Moller (15)	316 E. 65th St. Rhineland 0128	
Smith Co., Inc., Clarence L. (5)	52 Vanderbilt Ave. Vanderbilt 2563	
Smith Concrete Construction Co. (7)	127 E. 23d St. Gramercy 6541	

Smith, Inc., Frank Hill (7)	120 Broadway
Rector 7279	
Smith & Co., Geo. W. (15)	49th St. and Botanic Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith & Son, Inc., Howard J. (15)	256 St. James Place, Brooklyn
Prospect 1458	
Smith Operating Corporation (2)	275 E. 140th St.
Melrose 298	
Smith, Russell B. (15)	452 Fifth Ave.
Murray Hill 8114	
Smith's Sons, Inc., John R. (26)	421 E. 103d St.
Harlem 0075	
Snyder, Inc., S. L. (22)	260 W. 41st St.
Bryant 1910	
Solomon Bros. (16)	695 Jackson Ave.
Melrose 3092	
Somerville, Wm. (15)	211 E. 123d St.
Harlem 683	
Sonn, Sidney H. (28)	149 Church St.
Barclay 6390	
Sonzogni Bros. (18)	527 Courtlandt St., West Hoboken, N. J.
Union 3964	
Southern & Marshall (15)	247 E. 43d St.
Murray Hill 0686	
Spiers, Richard N. (29)	257 W. 29th St.
Chelsea 2928	
Spurr & Sons, J. J. (26)	Foot of Warren St., Harrison, N. J.
Harrison 3417	
Standard Arch Co. (7)	204 W. 14th St.
Chelsea 5176	
Standard Metal Ceiling Co., Inc. (25)	87 E. 2d St.
Orchard 4142	
Standard Metal Furring and Lathing Co. (21)	609 W. 59th St.
Columbus 8306	
Star Fireproof Door and Sash Co. (17)	2650 Park Ave.
Melrose 5184	
Steckenreiter Iron Works (6)	Calyer and Jewell Sts., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 1759	
Stehlin-Miller-Henes Co. (19)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 1983	
Stephan & Danner (12)	136-138 Shaw Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.
Richmond Hill 3100	
Sterling Ceiling & Lathing Co. (21)	349 E. 23d St.
Gramercy 2267	
Stevenson & Cameron, Inc. (1, 15)	37 W. 25th St.
Watkins 0092	
Stewart & Co., Inc., James (1, 15)	30 Church St.
Cortlandt 1670	
Stone & Son, J. (11, 12)	275 Division Ave., Brooklyn
Williamsburg 4979	

Storch & Co., Inc., L. A. (12)	3543 Meserole Ave., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 6083	
Story & Flickinger, Inc. (15)	5 Great Jones St.
Spring 4129	
Structural Waterproofing Co. (11)	17 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 4359	
Sturk & Son, John H. (7)	158 E. 126th St.
Harlem 2750	
Superior Steel Door and Trim Co., Inc. (17)	College Point, N. Y.
Flushing 3800	
Swanson Co. (10)	347 Fifth Ave
Murray Hill 0691	
Sweeney, Sylvester H. (19)	213 E. 44th St.
Murray Hill 1526	
Sykes Co., The (17)	130 Manhattan St.
Morningside 6400	
Tanpa Construction Co. (16)	370 E. 149th St.
Melrose 7517	
Taylor, Alexander (23)	166 Second Ave., L. I. City
Astoria 2484	
Taylor Construction Co., Inc., J. H. (1)	110 W. 40th St.
Bryant 5432	
Taylor Co., Ronald (7)	520 E. 20th St.
Gramercy 4	
Taylor Co., Wm. J. (1)	7 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 1470	
Tecumseh Tile Co. (9)	153 E. 38th St.
Murray Hill 5930	
Teran, Mahaney & Munro, Inc. (19)	Grand Central Terminal
Murray Hill 2820	
Terwilliger, Frederick R. (10)	101 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 1161	
Thatcher & Son, John (1)	60 Park Ave., Brooklyn
Main 1332	
Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co. (2)	310 W. 65th St.
Columbus 23	
Thomason, Samuel (1)	1559 Undercliff Ave.
Tremont 1059	
Thompson-Starrett Co. (1, 15, 19)	51 Wall St.
Hanover 9500	
Thomson Plastering Co., Inc., Walter (13)	401 W. 41st St.
Longacre 1115	
Tide-Water Building Co. (1, 15)	16 E. 33d St.
Murray Hill 7780	
Tide-Water Roofing Co., Inc. (11)	50 Watts St.
Canal 420	
Tiffany Studios (8)	361 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 5592	
Tilecraft Co., Inc., The (30)	215 W. 125th St.
Morningside 5436	

Tippett, George (19)	147 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.
Astoria 0504	
Tobias Tile Co., Inc. (30)	525 W. 169th St.
Wadsworth 5396	
Trainor Metal Bead Co. (21)	1517 Commonwealth Ave.
Westchester 641	
Traitel Marble Co., The (3, 18)	Webster Ave. and East River,
Astoria 920	L. I. City
Tredennick Co., Mark C. (1, 15)	331 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 1977	
Troy Metal Lath Co. (21)	724 Eighth Ave.
Bryant 200	
Turner Construction Co. (1, 7, 15)	244 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 4500	
Tuttle Roofing Co. (11)	522 E. 20th St.
Gramercy 0060	
United Specialty Construction Co., Inc. (7)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 2201	
Unitt & Wickes (20)	152 W. 46th St.
Bryant 8371	
Universal Flooring Co., Inc. (10)	145 Lincoln Ave., Bronx
Melrose 2591	
Universal Sheet Metal Works (12)	4014-16 Park Ave.
Tremont 5514	
Uris, Harris H. (6)	521 W. 26th St.
Chelsea 1836	
Van Brunt, Inc., Wm. C. (6)	470 Borden Ave., L. I. City
Hunters Point 2039	
Van Kannel Revolving Door Co. (15)	250 W. 54th St.
Circle 1876	
Vernes, Robert C. (19)	4 Court Square, Brooklyn
Main 5518	
Vogel Co., H. G. (19)	15 W. 37th St.
Fitz Roy 1384	
Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo, Inc. (3)	63 Mills St., Astoria, L. I.
Astoria 0390	
Vulcan Sheet Metal and Mfg. Co., Inc. (12)	45 Fulton St.
Beekman 4336	
Walker & Chambers (19)	222 E. 41st St.
Murray Hill 0586	
Walker & MacLuckie (20)	525 W. 169th St.
Wadsworth 5417	
Wallace, George J. (19)	206 E. 57th St.
Plaza 0411	
Warner Elevator Mfg. Co. (24)	Spring Grove Ave. & Valley
	St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Warny's Parquet Floors (Pierre Warny)	286 Amsterdam Ave.
Columbus 4268	
Watson Elevator Co., Inc. (24)	407 W. 36th St.
Longacre 0670	

Watt & Sinclair, Inc. (1, 15)	348 W. 27th St.
Chelsea 3264	
Watterson & Carty, Inc. (19)	37 Old Broadway
Morningside 7874	
Webber, Fred G. (7)	4900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
Weeks & Son, D. C. (1)	1123 Broadway
Watkins 9460	
Weibert & Chapman (19)	331 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn
Prospect 0355	
Weil, Inc., John E. (22)	273 W. 117th St.
Morningside 786	
Weinstein & Son, Inc., Philip (1)	1397 Stebbins Ave.
Intervale 3240	
Weisberg-Baer Co., The (14)	Astoria, L. I.
Astoria 433	
Wells, J. M. (9)	1 E. 42d St.
Murray Hill 3381	
Wells Architectural Iron Co. (8)	River Ave. and E. 151st St.
Mott Haven 1370	
Wells & Newton Co. (19, 22)	292 Avenue B
Stuyvesant 1530	
Wennemer Construction Co., Inc. (1)	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 6471	
West Woodworking Co. (15)	320 North Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
Westergren, Inc., M. F. (12, 17)	213-231 E. 144th St.
Mott Haven 0770	
Whale Creek Iron Works (6)	245 Huron St., Brooklyn
Greenpoint 5326	
Wheeler-McDowell Elevator Co. (24)	97 Varick St.
Canal 0475	
Wheeling Corrugating Co. (25)	16 Desbrosses St.
Canal 9055	
White Construction Co., Inc. (1, 7)	95 Madison Ave.
Madison Square 8084	
White, Frank (11, 12)	220 Leonard St., Brooklyn
Stagg 2812	
Whitenack, J. Odell (1, 15)	231 W. 18th St.
Chelsea 6226	
Whitney Co., The (1, 15)	101 Park Ave.
Vanderbilt 2713	
Wieser & Co., Jonas (10)	2270 Broadway
Schuyler 7698	
Willetts, Frank (1)	2312 Prospect Ave.
Fordham 5024	
Willey Co., Inc., Stewart (15)	252 W. 46th St.
Bryant 5916	
Williams, B. A. & G. N. (26)	Walnut Ave and 133d St.
Melrose 6216	

Williams, Frank (20)	Charles and W. 4th Sts. Chelsea 2272
Williams, Inc., John (4, 8)	556 W. 27th St. Chelsea 4610
Williams, Inc., John C. (19)	850 Woolworth Building Barclay 9146
Williamson & Adams (21)	202 E. 38th St. Murray Hill 6921-9486
Wills, Inc., Chas. T. (1, 15)	286 Fifth Ave. Longacre 5050
Wilson, J. Walter (23)	94 Hoyt Ave., Astoria, L. I. Astoria 3069-W
Wolf Steel Ceiling Co. (25)	523 W. 23d St. Chelsea 8020
Wolff & Munier, Inc. (19)	405 Lexington Ave. Vanderbilt 10012
Wolins & Bull, Inc. (1)	214 Fulton St. Cortlandt 521
Woodruff & Co., C. Curtis (1)	213 Tenth St., L. I. City Hunters Point 2646
Woodruff & Son, John T. (1)	1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City Astoria 0926
Woolfolk & Co., Inc., E. G. (19)	15-17 W. 38th St. Fitz Roy 4527
Yorkville Iron Works (6)	433 E. 74th St. Rhineland 3925
Yorkville Marble Co. (3)	502 E. 74th St. Rhineland 3356
Young Stone Co., James H. (26)	Cor. Walnut Ave. and 135th St. Melrose 7573
Young & Sons, Robert (27)	25 Grafton Ave., Newark, N. J. Branch Brook 447
Young, William (22)	217 W. 13th St. Chelsea 1446
Young Co., Wm. (1, 15)	414 W. 41st St. Longacre 1222
Young Co., Wm. R. (11)	169 Lorimer St., Brooklyn Williamsburg 4625
Zicha Marble Co., Inc., A. R.	813 Vernon Ave., L. I. City Astoria 1930
Zeisler, Milton (1)	40 Cedar St. John 3407
Zima & Stanis, Inc. (7)	1 North Bridge Plaza, L. I. City Astoria 2591
Zimmerman Corporation, G. A. (1)	18 E. 41st St. Murray Hill 0158
Zurla Tile Co., J. P. (9)	157 E. 33d St. Murray Hill 4960

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

American Mailing Device Corporation, Mailing Devices	
Murray Hill 6827	103 Park Ave.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Bowling Alleys	29 West 32d St.
Pennsylvania 6180	
Caldwell & Co., Edward F., Lighting Fixtures	38 W. 15th St.
Chelsea 3630	
Campbell, Inc., Christopher, Mason Builder	480 Lexington Ave.
Murray Hill 2542	
Fell, Nicholas H., Glazier	330 W. 21st St.
Chelsea 0729	
Frink Co., I. P., Lighting Fixtures	Tenth Ave. and 24th St.
Chelsea 833	
Johnson Service Co., Heat Regulating Apparatus	123 E. 27th St.
Madison Square 6430	
Kennedy, Inc., David E., Cork Tile and Flooring	62 W. 14th St.
Watkins 3575	
Ogden Co., Inc., J. Edward, Iron Doors	147 Cedar St.
Rector 4655	
Patent Scaffolding Co., Scaffolds	647 W. 50th St.
Circle 7960	
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Glass	193 Hunters Point Ave.
Hunters Point 3580	Long Island City
Sterling Bronze Co., Lighting Fixtures	18 E. 40th St.
Murray Hill 4020	
United Cork Companies, Cork Insulation	50 Church St.
Cortlandt 2087	
Van Houten, Erskine, Mason Builder	201 E. 68th St.
Rhineland 725	

LIST OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Abbey, Inc., W. B., Masons' Materials	1270 Broadway
Pennsylvania 42	
Alexander, Harry, Electrician	20 W. 34th St.
Pennsylvania 0954	
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Tile Manufacturers	16 E. 40th St.
Murray Hill 4887	
Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., Terra Cotta Manufacturers	
Vanderbilt 9980	350 Madison Ave.
Atlas Portland Cement Co., C. H. Martin, Metropolitan Sales Mgr.	
Broad 4451	30 Broad St.
Baltimore Copper Smelting & Rolling Co., Represented by Wm. C. Dickey	130 Fourth Ave.
Stuyvesant 2880	
Barrett Co., The, Manufacturers of Coal Tar Products	17 Battery
Rector 600	Place
Beals Corporation, Allen E., Publishers	1170 Broadway
Madison Square 1806	

- Elknap, Thomas M., Sec'y of Wm. E. Quimby, Inc., Manufacturers of Machinery and Pumps . . . 120 W. 32d St. Watkins 2632
- Ell & Kilcullen, Inc., Building Materials . . . 170th St. and Bronx River Intervale 0212
- Ferry Bros., Inc., Detroit, Mich., Varnish Manufacturers . . . Vanderbilt 2436 103 Park Ave.
- Brooklyn Foundry Co. . . . Boulevard and Orchard St. Astoria 1703
- Candee, Smith & Howland Co., Masons' Materials . . . 26th St. and Madison Square 7641 East River
- Carr, Lovell H., Representing Alpha Portland Cement Co., Cement Manufacturers . . . 50 Church St Cortlandt 8094
- Colihan, Wm. J., Insurance . . . 101 Park Ave. Murray Hill 2800
- Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co. . . . 200 Fifth Ave. Gramercy 6050
- Corbin, P. & F., Hardware . . . 101 Park Ave. Murray Hill 7444
- Cunningham, Chas. J., Representing John A. McCarthy, Masons' Materials . . . 551 Exterior St., Bronx Mott Haven 1125
- Cunningham, Wm. F., Building Materials . . . 357 Rivington St. Orchard 0520
- Farrow's Son, Inc., Rufus, Masons' Materials . . . 618-622 W. 49th St. Longacre 0441
- Eavis, James Sherlock, Lumber . . . 1246 Grand St., Brooklyn Stagg 1000
- Detroit Graphite Co., Paint Manufacturers . . . 120 Broadway Rector 8594
- Edison Portland Cement Co. . . . 8 W. 40th St. Vanderbilt 1863
- Eidlitz, Ernest F., Attorney . . . 31 Nassau St Rector 8776
- Engineering News Record . . . Tenth Ave. and 36th St. Fitz Roy 2840
- Expanded Metal Engineering Co., Building Supplies . . . 8 W. 40th St. Murray Hill 4097
- F reproof Products Co., Inc., Building Materials . . . 257 E. 133d St. Mott Haven 0500
- F tz, Dana & Brown, Dealers in Metals . . . 441 Pearl St. Worth 3944
- F ske & Co., Inc., Face Brick Manufacturers . . . Arena Building Madison Square 8890
- F ox, Matthew I., Tailor . . . 12 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 0952
- G ibert Spruance Co., The, Paint Manufacturers . . . 101 Park Ave. Vanderbilt 2637

- Glidden Co., The, Varnish Manufacturers . . . 636 W. 34th St. Longacre 0483
- Goss, Wright D., Brick Manufacturer . . . 103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 6580
- Halback & Co., C. E., Ornamental Iron and Steel . . . 189-193 Banker St., Brooklyn Greenpoint 5695
- Hay Walker Brick Co., Inc., Brick Manufacturers . . . 52 Vanderbilt Ave. Murray Hill 9252
- Horn Co., A. C., Waterproofing Materials . . . 91 Hancock St., L. I. City Hunters Point 3671
- Hughes, Walter A., Insurance . . . 101 Park Ave. Murray Hill 2085
- Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., U. T. . . . 80 Lafayette St. Franklin 5700
- Hussey & Co., C. G., Copper and Brass . . . 506 W. 24th St. Chelsea 3993
- Kahn, Samuel R., Plumbers' Supplies . . . 57 W. 46th St. Bryant 4310
- Kane Co., John P., Building Materials . . . 103 Park Ave. Murray Hill 1467
- Kasper & Koetzel, Dealers in Hardware . . . 565 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn Stagg 3000
- Kelly, Wm. J., Metal Ornaments . . . 446 Adelphi St., Brooklyn Prospect 5719
- Keystone Varnish Co., Varnish Manufacturers . . . 71 Otsego St., Brooklyn Hamilton 0953
- King & Co., J. B., Manufacturers of Gypsum Products . . . 17 State St. Bowling Green 7766
- Knickerbocker Portland Cement Co. . . . 30 E. 42d St. Vanderbilt 2870
- Kohler Co., Manufacturers of Enameled Ware . . . 20 W. 46th St. Bryant 6808
- Lehigh Portland Cement Co. . . . 51 E. 42d St. Vanderbilt 0242
- Le Poidevin, Alfred, Dealer in Granite . . . 286 Fifth Ave. Madison Square 7880
- Levov, David, Dealer in Roofing Materials and Sheet Metals . . . 881 E. 163d St. Intervale 1385
- Levy, Max J., Electrician . . . 70 E. 45th St. Murray Hill 0385
- Long Island Brick Co., Chas. A. Fisher, Pres., . . . 280 Madison Ave. and Farmingdale, L. I. Murray Hill 3630 and Farmingdale 0065
- Lowe Bros. Company, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers . . . 101 Park Ave. Murray Hill 9381
- Ludowici-Celadon Co., Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Roofing Tile . . . 565 Fifth Ave. Vanderbilt 3832
- McDonald, Hugh (Chas. Warner Co.), Building Materials . . . 18 E. 41st St. Murray Hill 6579

Miller, Clifford L., of Clifford L. Miller & Co., Plasterers' Materials	280 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 3593	
Morrison, David G.	94 Sanford Ave., Flushing, L. I.
Flushing 0770	
Mosaic Tile Co., Tile Dealers	327 W. 42d St.
Bryant 4295	
Murtha, Jr., Charles E., Masons' Supplies	109th St. and Harlem 3470
National Surety Co., Insurance	115 Broadway
Rector 8000	
National Paint and Varnish Co., Manufacturers of Paints	
Gramercy 1097	1 Madison Ave.
National Tile Co., The, Tile Manufacturers	1328 Broadway
Fitz Roy 4037	
Nazareth Cement Co.	1270 Broadway
Pennsylvania 0105	
New Jersey Terra Cotta Co.	Singer Building
Cortlandt 3903	
Ogden & Wallace, Iron and Steel	583 Greenwich St.
Spring 2462	
Palmer Lime & Cement Co.	103 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 2585	
Pfotenhauer-Nesbit Co., Brick Manufacturers	1133 Broadway
Farragut 8952	
Philbrick & Bro., John A., Building Materials	97th St. and Lenox 4067
Prince, Leonard K.	54 W. 40th St.
Ravenswood Co., The	20 Exchange Place
Bowling Green 10108	
Ritch, William T., Insurance	29 W. 34th St.
Fitz Roy 2233	
Record and Guide Co., The, Publishers	119 W. 40th St.
Bryant 4800	
Rockaway Rolling Mill, Steel and Iron, Edward Ehlers, President	209 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 111	
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co.	101 Park Ave.
Murray Hill 3918	
Rock Plaster Corporation, Manufacturers of Wall Plasters.	
Madison Square 8090	381 Fourth Ave.
Rossmann Co., Robert, Dealers in Tile	156 W. 49th St.
Bryant 3626	
Ruggles, Charles A., Fireproofing Materials	331 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 4125	
Ryerson & Son, Jos. T., Steel and Iron, Represented by H. A. Gray	30 Church St.
Cortlandt 8650	
Scammell Co., Charles H., Manufacturers of Expanded Metal	
Gramercy 3000	1 Madison Ave.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Paint Manufacturers	116 W. 32d St.
Chelsea 3506	
Sheet Lathing Corporation, Manufacturers of Sheet Lathing	
Murray Hill 0268	101 Park Ave.
Smith & Sons, Inc., David H., Iron and Steel	Foot of 51st St., Brooklyn
Sunset 5600	
Standard Building Supply Co., Masons' Materials	608 W. 47th St.
Longacre 1490	
Strong, James R., Electrician	526 W. 34th St.
Longacre 0772	
Toch Bros., Paint Manufacturers	320 Fifth Ave.
Madison Square 5390	
Truscon Laboratories, The, Manufacturers of Paints, Varnishes and Waterproofings	110 W. 40th St.
Bryant 1898	
United States Gypsum Co., Gypsum Products	1170 Broadway
Madison Square 6484	
Usher, Frederick R., Mason	410 W. 34th St.
Longacre 2060	
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.	350 Madison Ave.
Vanderbilt 5368	
Wallin, Axel B., Insurance	55 John St.
Bowling Green 3100	
Webb, Nathaniel, Electrician	68 Thomas St.
Canal 2426	
Wise, Frank E., Building Materials	79th St. and East River
Lenox 0304	
Williams, Roger, Agent Simplex Electric Heating Co.	
Wakins 0430	120 W. 32d St.
Wood, Theodore C., Masons' Materials	135th St. and Madison Ave.
Harlem 1173	
Yeager, Albert M., Insurance	1 Liberty St.
Zipkes, Maximilian, Architect	432 Fourth Ave.
Madison Square 2146	

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS

Christie, Robert	215 W. 28th St.
Chelsea 0631	
Eidlitz, Charles L.	1170 Broadway
Madison Square 0836	

RATES OF WAGES

Paid by Members of the Building Trades Employers' Association
For the Years 1903-1921 Inclusive.

ASBESTOS WORKERS AND HEAT
AND FROST INSULATORS

June 1, 1903.....	\$4.00
January 1, 1907.....	4.50
July 1, 1912.....	4.65
January 1, 1913.....	4.75
January 1, 1917.....	5.00
May 15, 1918.....	5.50
November 27, 1918.....	6.40
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays
observed: All legal holidays.

BLUE STONE CUTTERS, FLAGGERS,
BRIDGE AND CURB SETTERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$4.40
January 1, 1906.....	4.50
January 1, 1917.....	5.00
July 1, 1918.....	5.50
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime.

BRICKLAYERS

May 1, 1903.....	\$5.20
March 2, 1905.....	5.60
January 1, 1914.....	6.00
January 1, 1918.....	6.50
June 15, 1918.....	7.00
November 1, 1918.....	7.00
September 30, 1919.....	8.00
October 8, 1919.....	8.50
April 3, 1920.....	10.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday,
Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor
Day, Thanksgiving Day, and
Christmas Day.

*On new work.
*On all work.

BRICKLAYERS' LABORERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$2.80
April 25, 1907.....	3.00
July 1, 1916.....	3.20
August 1, 1916.....	3.40
April 1, 1918.....	3.76
July 1, 1918.....	4.00

June 20, 1910.....	4.60
September 1, 1919.....	4.80
October 17, 1919.....	5.50
January 1, 1920.....	6.00
April 23, 1920.....	7.00

Time and a half for overtime. Double
time for Sunday and holidays observed
by bricklayers.

CARPENTERS—BOROUGH OF
MANHATTAN

	Shop Work	Out- side
June 1, 1903.....	\$3.75	\$4.50
July 1, 1906.....	4.00	4.80
January 1, 1907.....	4.00	5.00
July 1, 1916.....	5.25	5.25
September 1, 1916.....	4.50	5.50
March 19, 1919.....	5.50	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	5.75	6.25
July 21, 1919.....	6.50	6.50
October 1, 1919.....	7.00	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holi-
days: New Year's Day, Lincoln's
Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Deco-
ration Day, Independence Day, Labor
Day, Columbus Day, Election Day,
Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

CARPENTERS—BOROUGH OF
THE BRONX

	Shop Work	Out- side
June 1, 1903.....	\$4.50	
July 1, 1906.....	\$3.78	4.50
July 1, 1916.....	4.75	4.75
September 1, 1916.....	4.50	5.00
July 1, 1918.....	5.50	5.50
March 19, 1919.....	5.50	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	5.75	6.25
July 21, 1919.....	6.50	6.50
October 1, 1919.....	7.00	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
Same as Manhattan.

CARPENTERS—BOROUGH OF
BROOKLYN

	Shop Work	Out- side
June 1, 1903.....	\$4.30	
July 1, 1906.....	\$3.58	4.30
August 15, 1906.....	3.78	4.50
July 1, 1916.....	4.75	4.75
September 1, 1916.....	4.50	5.00
July 1, 1918.....	5.50	5.50
March 19, 1919.....	5.50	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	5.75	6.25
July 21, 1919.....	6.50	6.50
October 1, 1919.....	7.00	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
Same as Manhattan.

CEMENT MASONS

May 1, 1903.....	\$4.40
May 1, 1905.....	4.80
June 1, 1906.....	5.00
October 1, 1910.....	5.30
January 1, 1917.....	5.60
May 19, 1919.....	6.00
October 15, 1919.....	7.20
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
April 30, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime.
Holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's
Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Deco-
ration Day, Independence Day, Labor
Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas
Day.

CEMENT AND CONCRETE WORKERS
(LABORERS)

October 1, 1906, Class A.....	\$2.80
October 1, 1906, Class B.....	2.00
October 1, 1910, Class A.....	3.00
October 1, 1910, Class B.....	2.24
June 1, 1916.....	3.00
August 24, 1917.....	3.25
November 1, 1918.....	3.60
January 1, 1919.....	4.00
August 15, 1919.....	4.50
October 24, 1919.....	5.20
January 9, 1920.....	5.50
April 16, 1920.....	6.00
May 1, 1920.....	6.50

Double time for overtime.
Holidays: New Year's Day, Washing-
ton's Birthday, Decoration Day, Inde-
pendence Day, Labor Day, Columbus
Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas
Day.

CARPENTERS—BOROUGH OF
RICHMOND

	Shop Work	Out- side
June 1, 1903.....	\$3.80	
July 1, 1906.....	\$3.58	3.90
August 15, 1906.....	3.78	4.00
January 1, 1907.....	3.78	4.00
July 1, 1916.....	4.25	4.25
September 1, 1916.....	4.50	4.50
July 1, 1918.....	5.50	5.50
March 19, 1919.....	5.50	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	5.75	6.25
July 21, 1919.....	6.50	6.50
October 1, 1919.....	7.00	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
Same as Manhattan.

COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP
AND WATERPROOF WORKERS

April 21, 1903.....	\$2.75
January 1, 1906.....	3.00
April 1, 1910.....	3.25
January 1, 1914.....	3.50
January 1, 1917.....	3.75
January 1, 1918.....	4.25
March 1, 1919.....	4.75
September 26, 1919.....	5.50
January 1, 1920.....	7.00
May 1, 1920.....	8.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday,
Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day,
Fourth of July, Labor Day, Election
Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas
Day.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

January 14, 1903.....	\$4.00
January 1, 1905.....	4.50
January 1, 1914.....	4.80
October 1, 1916.....	5.00
April 1, 1917.....	5.20
September 1, 1918.....	6.00
November 26, 1919.....	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Legal holidays.....	

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

April 1, 1903.....	\$4.25
April 25, 1904.....	4.50
January 1, 1910.....	5.00
January 1, 1913.....	5.20
January 1, 1917.....	5.32
May 1, 1918.....	5.96
October 28, 1918.....	6.80
October 1, 1919.....	7.50
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Legal holidays.....	

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS'
HELPERS

April 1, 1903.....	\$2.75
April 25, 1904.....	3.00
January 1, 1910.....	3.20
January 1, 1913.....	3.40
January 1, 1917.....	3.52
May 1, 1918.....	3.98
October 28, 1918.....	4.50
October 1, 1919.....	5.50
January 1, 1920.....	6.00
May 1, 1920.....	7.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Legal holidays.....	

ENGINEERS, UNITED PORTABLE

June 1, 1903.....	\$5.00
June 1, 1906.....	5.50
January 1, 1912.....	5.75
January 1, 1913.....	6.00
July 1, 1917.....	6.50
June 16, 1919.....	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	9.00
May 1, 1920.....	10.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

HOUSE SHORERS AND SHEATH
PILERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$2.75
August 1, 1906.....	3.36
May 1, 1907.....	3.47
May 1, 1912.....	3.68
January 1, 1917.....	4.00
May 1, 1918.....	4.50
April 1, 1919.....	5.00
July 1, 1919.....	5.25
October 27, 1919.....	6.50
January 1, 1920.....	7.50
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

HOUSESMITHS (FINISHERS'
LOCAL 52)

September 1, 1916.....	\$5.30
September 1, 1917.....	5.50
August 15, 1918.....	6.40
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, No work on Labor Day.....	

HOUSESMITHS—STRUCTURAL

January 1, 1900.....	\$3.80
January 1, 1902.....	4.50
February 1, 1910.....	4.80
July 1, 1910.....	5.00
February 1, 1916.....	5.30
January 1, 1917.....	5.50
July 1, 1917.....	5.80
October 11, 1917.....	6.00
April 18, 1918.....	6.40
August 1, 1918.....	7.00
September 15, 1919.....	8.00
February 11, 1920.....	8.80
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

MARBLE CUTTERS, CARVERS AND
SETTERS

May 1, 1903, Cutters and Setters.....	\$5.00
May 1, 1903, Carvers.....	5.50
March 1, 1913, Cutters and Setters.....	5.50

MARBLE CUTTERS, CARVERS AND
SETTERS—Continued

March 1, 1913, Carvers.....	\$6.00
June 1, 1918, Cutters and Setters.....	6.00
June 1, 1918, Carvers.....	6.50
July 1, 1919, Cutters and Setters.....	6.50
July 1, 1919, Carvers.....	7.25
Jan. 1, 1920, Cutters and Setters.....	7.00
Jan. 1, 1920, Carvers.....	8.00
April 1, 1920, Cutters and Setters.....	8.00
April 1, 1920, Carvers.....	9.00
May 1, 1920, Cutters and Setters.....	9.00
May 1, 1920, Carvers.....	10.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Legal holidays.....	

METALLIC LATHERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$4.00
May 1, 1905.....	4.50
July 1, 1910.....	4.80
January 1, 1911.....	5.00
January 1, 1915.....	5.30
January 1, 1916.....	5.50
July 1, 1918.....	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	6.50
November 1, 1919.....	7.20
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

MOSAIC WORKERS

April 1, 1902, 1st Class.....	\$3.75
April 1, 1902, 2nd Class.....	3.50
September 1, 1906, 1st Class.....	4.00
September 1, 1906, 2nd Class.....	3.75
September 1, 1907, 1st Class.....	4.25
September 1, 1907, 2nd Class.....	4.00
June 1, 1913, 1st Class.....	4.50
June 1, 1913, 2nd Class.....	4.25
December 1, 1916, 1st Class.....	4.75
December 1, 1916, 2nd Class.....	4.50
January 1, 1918, 1st Class.....	5.00
January 1, 1918, 2nd Class.....	4.75
October 1, 1918, 1st Class.....	5.25
October 1, 1918, 2nd Class.....	5.00
November 1, 1918, 1st Class.....	5.50
November 1, 1918, 2nd Class.....	5.25
October 1, 1919, 1st Class.....	6.00
October 1, 1919, 2nd Class.....	5.75
January 1, 1920.....	7.00
May 1, 1920.....	8.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Legal holidays.....	

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND
PAPERHANGERS

June 1, 1903, Decorators.....	\$4.00
June 1, 1903, Painters.....	3.50
June 1, 1906, Varnishers.....	3.25
June 1, 1906, Decorators.....	4.00
June 1, 1906, Painters.....	3.50
June 1, 1906, Varnishers.....	3.50
January 1, 1907, Decorators.....	4.50
January 1, 1907, Painters.....	4.00
June 1, 1916.....	5.00
June 1, 1918.....	5.50
April 1, 1919.....	6.00
August 11, 1919.....	7.00
October 17, 1919.....	8.00
May 10, 1920.....	9.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

PLASTERERS

July 1, 1903.....	\$5.50
April 1, 1916.....	6.00
September 1, 1918.....	6.50
May 16, 1919.....	7.20
September 1, 1919.....	7.50
October 3, 1919.....	8.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.50
May 1, 1920.....	9.50
May 1, 1921.....	10.00
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, St. Patrick's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.....	

PLASTERERS' LABORERS

July 1, 1903.....	\$3.25
May 1, 1916.....	3.50
June 1, 1917.....	3.75
June 10, 1918.....	4.50
May 9, 1919.....	5.00
October 3, 1919.....	5.50
January 1, 1920.....	6.00
April 30, 1920.....	7.00
May 1, 1921.....	7.50
Double time for overtime. Holidays:	
Same as Plasterers.....	

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS

July 1, 1903.....	\$4.25
January 1, 1904.....	4.50
February 6, 1906.....	4.75

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS—

Continued

October 1, 1906.....	\$5.00
February 27, 1910.....	5.50
July 1, 1917.....	6.00
July 1, 1919.....	7.00
January 29, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Washington's Birth-
day, Decoration Day, Independence Day,
Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving
Day, and Christmas Day.

ROOFERS AND SHEET METAL
WORKERS

November 23, 1903.....	\$4.00
January 1, 1905.....	4.50
August 1, 1910.....	4.75
January 1, 1913.....	5.00
January 1, 1918.....	5.50
May 1, 1919.....	6.00
October 1, 1919.....	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Washington's Birth-
day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor
Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day,
and Christmas Day.

SLATE AND TILE ROOFERS

September 1, 1904.....	\$4.25
January 1, 1906.....	4.75
.....	5.00
January 1, 1913.....	5.25
January 1, 1914.....	5.50
January 1, 1918.....	6.25
July 1, 1918.....	6.40
January 1, 1919.....	6.50
September 18, 1919.....	7.50
October 15, 1919.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor
Day, and Christmas Day.

STEAM FITTERS

October 1, 1903.....	\$4.50
August 1, 1906.....	5.00
January 1, 1911.....	5.50
July 1, 1917.....	6.00
October 1, 1919.....	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday,
Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day,
Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus
Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day,
and Christmas Day.

STEAM FITTERS' HELPERS

October 1, 1903.....	\$2.65
August 1, 1906.....	3.00
April 1, 1917.....	3.20
July 1, 1917.....	3.40
September 1, 1918.....	4.00
October 1, 1919.....	4.50
January 1, 1920.....	6.00
May 1, 1920.....	7.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
Same as Steamfitters.

STONE CUTTERS

June 1, 1903, 1st Class.....	\$5.00
June 1, 1903, 2nd Class.....	4.50
June 1, 1903, 3rd Class.....	4.00
July 1, 1913, 1st Class.....	5.50
July 1, 1913, 2nd Class.....	5.00
July 1, 1913, 3rd Class.....	4.50
April 1, 1916, 1st Class.....	5.50
April 1, 1916, 2nd Class.....	5.00
September 3, 1918.....	6.00
May 1, 1919.....	6.75
September 1, 1919.....	7.00
November 1, 1919.....	7.50
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Inde-
pendence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving
Day, and Christmas Day.

STONE SETTERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$5.00
June 1, 1904.....	5.50
June 1, 1911.....	5.60
January 1, 1914.....	6.00
January 1, 1918.....	6.50
*June 15, 1918.....	7.00
*November 1, 1918.....	7.00
August 1, 1919.....	8.00
October 8, 1919.....	8.50
April 3, 1920.....	10.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Washington's Birth-
day, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day,
Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

*On new work.
†On all work.

STONE MASONS

April, 1903.....	\$4.20
April, 1906.....	4.40
April, 1908.....	4.60
April, 1913.....	4.80
April, 1916.....	5.00

STONE MASONS—Continued

April 1, 1918.....	\$6.00
June, 1918.....	6.50
September, 1919.....	7.00
January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 15, 1920.....	10.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Washington's Birth-
day, May 1st, Decoration Day, Independence
Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day,
Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

TILE LAYERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$5.00
January 1, 1913.....	5.50
January 1, 1917.....	6.00
January 1, 1919.....	6.25
February 1, 1919.....	6.50
October 15, 1919.....	7.20

January 1, 1920.....	8.00
May 1, 1920.....	9.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birth-
day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day,
Fourth of July, Labor Day, Columbus
Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day,
and Christmas Day.

TILE LAYERS' HELPERS

June 1, 1903.....	\$3.00
January 1, 1916.....	3.25
June 3, 1918.....	3.65
.....	4.00
June 1, 1919.....	5.00
November 1, 1919.....	5.00
January 1, 1920.....	6.00
May 1, 1920.....	7.00

Double time for overtime. Holidays:
Same as Tile Layers.

JOINT ARBITRATION PLAN
between the
BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
and the
UNIONS OF THE BUILDING TRADES
of the City of New York

Adopted July 9, 1903, and amended April 22, 1905

Section 1. This Arbitration Plan shall govern the relations between the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Unions, parties to this Plan, employed by them on buildings or structures under construction or alteration, and in such shops as were unionized and recognized as union shops by the Building Trades Employers' Association on or after July 3, 1903, and in the shops where trade agreements provide that this Plan shall govern; and it shall apply within all the territory known as Greater New York, unless otherwise specified in trade agreements. This plan applies to the mechanics of the trades and those helpers' organizations from which the mechanics of the trades are largely derived.

Sec. 2. The Unions as a whole or as a single Union shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any number of Union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employees.

Sec. 3. The Employers parties to this Arbitration Plan agree to employ members of the trade unions only, directly or indirectly, through sub-contractors or otherwise, on the work and within the territory as described in Section 1 of this Plan.

Sec. 4. There shall be a General Arbitration Board, consisting of two representatives from each Employers' Association affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association and two representatives from each Union recognized as a party to this Plan.

Sec. 5. The General Arbitration Board shall exercise the powers delegated to it by the several provisions of this Plan; shall determine the manner of adjustment of any dispute which is not specifically

covered by this Plan; shall adopt and amend a Code of Procedure; and shall determine the manner in which and by whom the expenses of Special Arbitration Boards shall be paid.

Sec. 6. Each Association of Employers and each Union of Employees, parties to this Plan of Arbitration, shall elect semi-annually, two arbitrators and two alternates, who shall serve for six months or until their successors are elected. In case of the inability of an arbitrator and his alternate to attend, an Association of Employers or a Union of Employees may appoint a temporary substitute. All representatives of Employers' Associations on the General Arbitration Board shall be engaged in, or officers of a corporation engaged in the trade they represent. All representatives of the Unions on the General Arbitration Board shall be working at their trade.

Sec. 7. Regular meetings of the General Arbitration Board shall be held once each month. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or the Executive Committee, and shall be called upon the filing with the Secretary of a written request from five organizations represented in said Board.

Sec. 8. At all meetings of the General Arbitration Board and the Executive Committee a majority vote shall carry any question, including the election of officers; except a member call for a division, when, in order to carry a question or to elect an officer, it shall require a majority vote of the representatives of each side present and voting. In case of disagreement and inability of the body to agree upon a motion a conference committee shall be appointed, which shall report a motion or motions to the meeting.

Sec. 9. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the General Arbitration Board shall be elected semi-annually by and from the members of the General Arbitration Board, and shall hold office until their successors are elected. One of these officers shall be an employer and the other an employee.

Sec. 10. The General Secretary shall be elected by the General Arbitration Board for a term of one year and shall serve until his successor is elected.

Sec. 11. The cost of maintaining the headquarters of the General Arbitration Board, including the salaries of the Secretary and his assistants, shall be divided equally between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Unions collectively.

Sec. 12. The general arbitrators must be given power by the organizations they represent.

Sec. 13. The headquarters of the General Arbitration Board shall not be the meeting room nor the club rooms of any Association of Employers or Employees.

Sec. 14. There shall be an Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, which shall consist of twelve members of said Board, six of whom shall be elected by the representatives of the Unions in the General Arbitration Board, and six of whom shall be elected by the Employers' representatives in the General Arbitration Board.

Sec. 15. The Executive Committee shall exercise the powers delegated to it by the several provisions of this Plan; shall have control of all receipts and expenditures; shall act as a Board of Conciliation; shall exercise all the powers vested in the General Arbitration Board between the regular meetings of said Board, except the power to amend the Code of Procedure and fix the expenses of Special Boards. It shall report all its proceedings to the General Arbitration Board. The Committee shall meet once a week or upon the call of the Secretary.

Sec. 16. The Executive Committee first elected shall divide itself by lot into six classes, so that one employer and one employee shall serve one, two, three, four, five, and six months, respectively. At the expiration of the term of each committeeman his successors shall be elected to serve for a period of six months.

Sec. 17. All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be final and binding upon all the parties to this Arbitration Plan unless disapproved by the General Arbitration Board, in the following manner: Upon the receipt of the report of the Executive Committee any decision of the Executive Committee may be subject to review by the General Arbitration Board at the request in writing of an Association of Employers or Employees under seal of the organization and endorsed by a majority vote of the representatives of either side present and voting. In the case of such review the question before the Board shall be, "Shall the decision of the Executive Committee be disapproved?" If the decision is disapproved the General Arbitration Board shall proceed to dispose of the question.

Sec. 18. All complaints shall be addressed to the Secretary, in writing, who shall endeavor to adjust them and report them to the Executive Committee.

Sec. 19. Where a trade agreement exists between an Employers' Association and a Union, all disputes in that trade shall be settled

by a Trade Board of Arbitration with an umpire, if necessary. The decision of said Board or Umpire shall be final. Should the Trade Board fail to agree upon an umpire, or should either side fail to abide by the decision of the Trade Board or the umpire, the question shall be referred to the General Arbitration Board, for action, within twenty-four hours after such failure or refusal.

Sec. 20. Should a dispute arise in a trade in which there is no trade agreement between the Employer's Association and the Union of the trade, or between an Employer and a Union between whom there is no trade agreement, said dispute shall be referred to the General Arbitration Board.

Sec. 21. In the case of a dispute concerning a question of jurisdiction of trade or a dispute caused by conflicting provisions of two or more trade agreements, the complainant shall notify the General Secretary, and the Secretary shall immediately call a conference of the Unions and Employers' Associations interested. The conference shall settle the dispute by conciliation, if possible, or refer it to arbitration, if necessary. Pending the adjustment of the dispute, the work shall be performed by such mechanics members of unions parties to this Plan as the trade contractor for the work may have elected to employ. In case of refusal or failure on the part of any Union or Employers' Association concerned to adjust such a dispute in the manner above described within twenty-one days after the filing of the complaint, the dispute shall be submitted to the General Arbitration Board or the Executive Committee, which shall determine whether the question at issue is a subject for arbitration. Should the General Board or Executive Committee decide that the question is a subject for arbitration, it shall refer the case to a Special Board, provided the dispute cannot be adjusted by conciliation.

Sec. 22. The work that has been heretofore recognized to be in the possession of a trade shall not be submitted to arbitration; provided, when possession is claimed by a party or parties to a jurisdiction of trade dispute, that question shall be decided by the Executive Committee, and in case of a disagreement the Executive Committee shall refer the question to an umpire. If the Executive Committee or the umpire decides that the work has not been in the possession of a trade, the question of who shall perform the work shall then be referred to a Special Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 23. "Unskilled trades" are hereby defined to be those of laborers, helpers or workers from whose ranks mechanics of a particular trade are not regularly recruited. Any difficulty arising in

the unskilled trades may be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of this Plan, through the mechanics of the trade in which the unskilled are working; and should the mechanics of a trade repeatedly refuse to file a complaint it may be presented upon the written request of five organizations, parties to this Plan.

Sec. 24. Special Arbitration Boards shall consist of not less than four members, and shall be chosen from the members of the General Arbitration Board. They shall meet within twentyfour hours when notified by the General Secretary.

Sec. 25. It shall be the privilege of any Union or Employers' Association, through its representatives on the General Arbitration Board, to select the members of a special board to act for them, but no general arbitrator can act when the dispute is occurring in the trade which he represents. In case of the failure of any party to a complaint to select arbitrators within two weeks after an arbitration by a special board has been ordered, the Executive Committee shall select the necessary arbitrators.

Sec. 26. The Arbitration papers are to be drawn by the General Secretary, and shall contain a specific statement of the question in dispute, and a provision that all parties agree to abide by the decision of the Special Board or the umpire. The umpire must be selected before the case is opened. In case of refusal of any party to sign the arbitration papers, the Executive Committee shall determine, from the papers in the case, the specific question to be arbitrated.

Sec. 27. The Arbitration papers must be properly signed and sealed by the contending parties, each party receiving its copy. After a careful hearing of the case, stenographically reported, the verdict obtained by a majority vote, cast so as to include at least one representative of each of the contending parties, or a decision of the umpire shall be final and binding. No organization of Employers or Employees shall be permitted to alter, or amend, any decision or part thereof rendered by the General Board, Executive Committee or a Special Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 28. Members of Special Arbitration Boards who may be in the employ of members of the Building Trades Employers' Association are guaranteed reemployment by their firm or corporation when the Special Board on which they shall have served has disposed of the case.

Sec. 29. No lawyer is to act as arbitrator, counsel or advisor at any proceeding held under this Plan.

Sec. 30. Business agents of the unions parties to this Plan, shall be permitted to enter all shops, buildings or structures described in Section 1.

Sec. 31. When the conditions established by this Arbitration Plan are not maintained in a shop or on a job by employers or employees, not parties to this Plan, the Plan shall not apply in this particular shop or on the particular job for the time being; provided the non-maintenance is proven to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board and the dispute cannot be adjusted by it within twenty-four hours.

Sec. 32. The Building Trades Employers' Association agrees that its members and the labor unions collectively agree that the several unions and their members shall faithfully observe and abide by the provisions of this Plan, and the labor unions collectively agree to maintain the wages, hours and other conditions of employment prescribed by the several trade agreements and this Arbitration Plan, wherever members of any trade union, parties to this Plan, are employed within the territory covered by this Plan.

Sec. 33. After the date of the adoption of this Plan, no union shall become a party thereto without the consent of the General Arbitration Board, but should the General Arbitration Board disagree on the question of admitting a union, it shall refer the case to arbitration.

Provisions of Trade Agreements Setting Forth the Work Claimed by Each Union

Decisions of

The General Arbitration Board,

The Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board,

The Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association,

Joint Conference Committees,

Special Arbitration Boards and Unions.

These decisions are complied with and enforced upon the work of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

BRICKWORK

1

Agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions.

Article Five.—Members of the Mason Builders' Association must furnish their own mason materials for the building. They must include in their contract for a building all cutting of masonry, interior brickwork, the paving of brick floors, the installing of concrete blocks, the brickwork of the damp-proofing system and all fire-proofing—floor arches, slabs, partitions, furring and roof blocks—and they shall not lump or sublet the installation, if the labor in connection therewith is bricklayers' work as recognized by the trade, the men employed upon the construction of the walls to be given the preference.

The installation of the fire-proofing must be in progress before the bricklaying is begun on the topmost story of any building in course of construction. They shall not lump or sublet the laying up of the front, if same is of brick or terra cotta or faience.

The building of sewers, telegraph, electric or telephone conduits, made of clay products, must be done by bricklayers.

That all cutting of masonry be done by those best fitted for the work and that the members of the Mason Builders' Association make the selection; but cutting of all brickwork, fire-proofing, terra cotta and concrete, as well as the washing down and pointing up of front brickwork and terra cotta, shall be done by bricklayers.

Where pneumatic guns or other mechanical devices are used, the bricklayers shall cut all beam holes, chases, toothing and all openings 24 square feet or less in brick walls of any thickness.

If the jambs of an opening have to be rebuilt, the cutting out of the toothing for bonding the new jambs to the old work shall be done by bricklayers.

If any brick have to be cut on the building, this cutting shall be done by bricklayers.

Where cork blocks 1½" or over in thickness, used for partitions, furring or vertical lining, are set in mortar, or where used for floor slabs, 1½" or over in thickness, laid in sand or cement, the work of installing said cork blocks shall be done by bricklayers.

2

Brickwork.

Agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions covering the employment of Bricklayers' Helpers.

Section Three.—Concrete foundations for brickwork or hollow blocks which are put in by a mason builder or contractor (excepting caisson work) must be done by the bricklayers' helpers. Deafening of floors and rough concreting over all tile and brick arches, or any system of combination arch of tile and cement to the under side of the concrete floor, except on reinforced concrete construction. Rough concreting of cellar to the under side of the concrete cellar floor, tending masons, wheeling or carrying bricks or mortar, cleaning floors of masons' refuse, handling masons' building material in or about the building under construction or reconstruction. The driver may assist in loading or unloading his truck. Temporary sheeting of floors and runways for use of bricklayers, scaffolds built for the exclusive use of bricklayers (excepting those patented and extraordinary ones for theatres, auditoriums, or similar buildings) and the hanging of centres for the use of bricklayers, where hollow tile or brick arches are used, shall be done by the bricklayers' helpers.

Section Four.—The bricklayers' helpers shall work hand pumps when the Mason Builder elects to do the pumping by hand.

They may operate mortar or concrete mixers not driven by steam or compressed air, when used on brick or hollow block buildings, for work being done by the Mason Builder. They may also operate pumps not driven by steam or compressed air, on brick or hollow block buildings, where the Mason Builder does the pumping, if he so elects.

3

Brickwork and fireproofing, cutting of (pipe chases).

Electrical Contractors' Association and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers vs. Mason Builders' Association and Bricklayers' Unions.

New Work.—1. Builders shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits, of all solid brick work, also of all fireproofing where three or more conduits run together, and for all panels and cut-out boxes at their own expense.

2. That electricians shall cut on all fireproof partitions where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, and cut any brick work for slight changes.

3

Brickwork and fireproofing, cutting of (pipe chases).—Continued.

3. Contracts entered into prior to the date of this award shall be executed as heretofore. That is, if the cutting is in the electricians' contract he shall employ his own men, at his option, to cut. If in the builders' contract he shall employ the men he now employs; but after the date of this award the cutting of solid brick work, and of all fireproofing, where three or more conduits run together and all panels and cut-out boxes shall be eliminated from the electricians' contract.

Old or Repair Work.—4. Where cutting or piercing is through or on old walls the electrician shall cut with whom he may choose. Where cutting is through or on new walls, the builder shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits of all solid brick work; also, of all fireproofing where three or more conduits run together and of all panel and cut-out boxes at his own expense, and electricians shall cut the fireproofing partition where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, or cut any brick work for slight changes.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (James J. Daly, J. W. Harrison, Wm. Koenig, Robert A. Keasbey), November 18, 1903.

4

—Terra cotta, setting and backing up with brick.

Bricklayers' Union vs. Tile Layers' Local No. 52.

The work in question, setting of terra cotta and backing up same with brick work is in possession of the bricklayers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 13, 1908.

5

—Terra cotta blocks and tiles, setting of.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. Bricklayers' Executive Committee.

The erecting of the terra cotta blocks used on the jobs in question (Stations of N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., at Port Morris, Hunt's Point, Westchester and Morris Park) is work that is in possession of the bricklayers. The setting of the tiles used in the panels on these jobs is work that is in possession of the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 19, 1908.

6

Brickwork, soap brick, laying of.

Bricklayers' Union vs. Tile Layers' Union.

The work in question, the setting of soap brick, is not in the possession of the bricklayers or the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 17, 1909.

7

—Scaffolds, building of.

Carpenters vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and Masons' Laborers—Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

8

—Tile on a roof, porch or veranda, laying of.

Tile Layers vs. Bricklayers and A. H. Jeter—Guggenheim residence, Long Island.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.

9

—Tile, roofing, laying of.

Tile Layers' Union vs. T. New Construction Co. (and Bricklayers)—Elks Club, Summit Ave., Jersey City.

Following the precedent of former decisions, the last of which was made on October 26, 1917, on the Guggenheim job, the complaint is dismissed, and for the additional reason that this tile product is a wearing surface over the waterproofing that is laid underneath, for all of which the waterproofing contractor is responsible.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 26, 1919.

10

—Wood block floors, laying of.

Bricklayers vs. G. B. Beaumont Co., 39th St. and Seventh Ave.

The G. B. Beaumont Co. is directed to employ bricklayers on the work, and this order shall not be considered as a precedent or as prejudicing the claim of any other trade for the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1919.

CARPENTRY

11

Carpentry, centers for concrete arches, cutting and fitting of lumber for.
Brotherhood of Carpenters vs. Guy B. Waite Co.

The cutting and fitting of lumber for centers shall be done by carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 10, 1905.

12

—Centers for concrete arches, cutting and fitting of.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Guy B. Waite Co.

The work referred to in the complaint shall be done by carpenters, provided, there is four hours' consecutive work cutting and fitting.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 22, 1905.

13

—Weather strips, installation of

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Gillis & Geoghegan and Harry Alexander.

The installation of the weather strips on this job is work that is in possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 9, 1906.

14

—Millwright work.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council.

The secretary is instructed to notify the Carpenters' Joint District Council that millwright work is in the possession of the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1906.

Note—The Elevator Constructors have ceased doing millwright work and the millwrights have joined the Carpenters' Union.

15

Carpentry, scaffolds, building of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Davis Brown.

Mr. Brown is instructed to immediately employ carpenters, members of the recognized union, on the work referred to in the complaint, building of scaffolds on church, DeKalb and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 20, 1907.

16

—Treads (temporary) wooden on iron stairs.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Hecla Iron Works.

The work of placing temporary wooden treads on stairs requiring the cutting and fitting of lumber, is work that must be performed by carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 27, 1907.

17

—Centering for Waite type of fireproof arches, installing of.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Guy B. Waite Co.

In the installing of the centering known as the Waite type of fireproof arches, at least one carpenter must be employed to every five laborers, and no job shall be run without a carpenter being employed thereon.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 11, 1907.

18

—Doors, tin covered, manufacture of.

Carpenters vs. Hedden Construction Co.—Tuttle & Bailey Building, North Tenth and Berry Sts., Brooklyn.

RESOLVED, That the charge is sustained (the doors should have been manufactured by carpenters).—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1909.

19

—Door trim and doors, iron or steel, setting of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council.

The setting of iron or steel door trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the sheet metal workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the sheet metal workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they

19

Carpentry, door trim and doors, iron or steel, setting of.—Continued.

have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears, or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the sheet metal workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the sheet metal workers but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.—Decision of Umpire, (Wm. J. Gaynor) April 23, 1909.

20

—Boxes (4x4), placed in concrete for electrical purposes, making of.

Carpenters vs. George H. Pride & Co., Sea View Hospital, Staten Island.

George H. Pride & Co. is directed to employ carpenters on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 26, 1909.

21

—Bakeshop equipment, installation of.

Machinists vs. Millwrights—National Biscuit Company's building, 15th St. and Tenth Ave.

The machinists are to install the machinery in thirty-four (34) reel ovens, and assemble nineteen (19) pan conveyors and the packing tables and motors. The millwrights are to install the shafting, pulleys, belting, mixers, sifters, brakes, cutting machines, dry kiln machinery, cracker meal mills, sack cleaners, buffing and nailing machines, and wrapping and closing machines.—Decision of conference of representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Carpenters' and Machinists' Unions (Chas. J. Kelly, T. M. Guerin, M. T. Neyland), November 11, 1913.

22

—Forms, for fireproofing columns with concrete.

Carpenters vs. Thompson-Starrett Co.—Equitable Building.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

23

—Carpentry, motors and fans, direct connected, setting and aligning of. Machinists vs. Millwrights—Equitable Building.

The committee found that the work in question (setting and aligning of direct-connected motors and fans), has not been in the sole possession of either the millwrights or the machinists.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 15, 1915.

24

—Tile, cork, laying of.

Tile Layers vs. Carpenters—Parsons Residence, 86th St. and Fifth Ave.

The work of laying the material that was placed on the floors of the Parsons residence, 86th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, shall be done by the carpenters.—Decision of Umpire (John G. Archer), April 20, 1916.

25

—Forms for concrete.

Carpenters vs. Lewis H. Woods—Jamaica Ave. extension of Elevated Railroad.

The work of erecting the forms at the stations is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 22, 1916.

26

—Roofing strips or grounds for slate roof.

Slate & Tile Roofers vs. Carpenters—Port Washington, Long Island.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 8, 1917.

27

—Forms, column, placing sheet metal lining in wooden forms.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and J. Odell Whitenack, Long Island City.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

28

—Partitions, steel—erection of

Carpenters vs. S. H. Pomeroy Co. and Sheet Metal Workers—Telephone Exchange Building, Beaver and Broad Streets.

The committee finds that the complaint of the carpenters is sustained, and the S. H. Pomeroy Co. is directed to employ carpenters to erect the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 19, 1917.

29

—Carpentry, running boards, erection of.

Electrical Workers vs. Turner Construction Company and the Carpenters' Union—Fort Hamilton Barracks' job.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work (putting up running boards) has not been in the sole possession of either the carpenters or the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 10, 1917.

30

—Asphalt shingles, applying of

Composition Roofers vs. Carpenters, and Slate & Tile Roofers vs. Composition Roofers & Waterproofers and John Kientsch—Bronx Amusement Buildings.

The work in question (the applying of asphalt shingles) is not in the sole possession of any one of the three parties to the case.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 11, 1918.

31

—Cabinets, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters; also, Plumbers vs. Carpenters—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The complaint of the sheet metal worker against the carpenter is dismissed.

We find that the access door to pipe shaft with mirror and recess shelf, and the cabinets set in the pipe shaft openings, shall be installed by the carpenters; and that the medicine cabinets with shelf and with mirror set in blind openings shall be installed by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 24, 1918.

32

—Grounds, spot, application of.

Plasterers vs. Carpenters and Lewis Harding—Capitol Theatre, Broadway and 51st Street.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 10, 1919.

33

—Partitions, office, erection of (manufactured by R. F. Carpenter Co.)

Request of the Austin Company for decision in the case of a dispute between the sheet metal workers and the carpenters on job at foot of Sixth Street, Long Island City.

33

Carpentry, partitions, offices, erection of (manufactured by R. F. Carpenter Co.).—Continued

The work is not in the possession of either the sheet metal workers or the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 25, 1919.

34

—Partitions and doors, toilet (manufactured by Betz Bros.)

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Pictorial Review Building, 39th St. and Seventh Ave.

We find that the work in question, the erection of these toilet partitions and doors, is work that has not been recognized as being in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (C. G. Norman, Max Baumann, M. F. Westergren, John C. Imhof, Al F. Day, David Danahy), February 2, 1920.

35

—Forms, floor, wood and metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Studebaker Building, Sterling Place and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

We find that the work of setting the wood and metal floor forms in question is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Chas. J. Kelly, John T. Taggart, Albert F. Day), June 30, 1920.

36

—Doors, iron, access to pipe shafts, setting of.

James Stewart & Co., Inc., vs. Housesmiths and Carpenters—Job 45th and 46th Streets and Lexington Avenue.

The iron workers will distribute the doors, and as there is considerable wood work in connection with their setting, the carpenters will set them, without prejudice.—Agreement made by representatives of Housesmiths' and Carpenters' Unions at hearing before Executive Committee, February 11, 1921.

37

—Window frames, metal, calking of.

Carpenters' Union vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers and W. J. Taylor Company—Christian Science Building.

The work of calking window frames is not in the sole possession of either the carpenters or the composition roofers and waterproofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 22, 1921.

CEMENT WORK

38

Agreement between the Masters' League of Cement Workers and the United Cement Masons' Union No. 1.

FIRST:—(a) The laying-out, the setting of joists, strips or screed rods, for work hereinafter specified.

(b) The laying and finishing of cement wearing surfaces of basements, floors, yards, sidewalks, driveways, areas and other surfaces where cement finish is to be laid, also where "fine" material is laid over rough concrete where strips have to be set, or material ruled down, or surfaces finished.

(c) The construction of glass vault or sidewalk lights, where same are set in cement, excepting the carpenter work, but including pointing, facing and finishing of the surfaces after forms are removed.

(d) The setting of forms for steps, landings, platforms, copings, caps and curbs, except where underforms or centers are required, and the placing of all fine materials for facing same.

(e) The running of all cement base.

(f) The applying of cement mortar on walls, including the cutting for the patching and finishing of concrete fireproofing on walls, beams, girders and columns; the cutting facing and finishing with cement of all concrete surfaces, such as arches, beams, girders, walls, piers and columns, whether done with trowel, float, or other process; the applying of cement mortar on exterior walls for the purpose of preserving or protecting against the weather or other purposes; the applying of cement mortar for damp-proofing, waterproofing, or sanitary purposes; the cutting of all concrete where cement finish is applied.

(g) Applying cement mortar for imitating and renovating brown or other stone.

(h) The applying and finishing of all materials known to the trade as "composition."

(i) The setting of carpet pins and sockets in cement and composition during the laying of same.

39

Cement work, finishing.

United Cement Masons No. 1 vs. Bricklayers' Unions and Geo. Vassar's Son & Co.

Geo. Vassar's Son & Co. and the bricklayers' union violated the cement masons' trade agreement by doing cement finishing on the Schwab mansion.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 16, 1905.

40

—Base on interior walls, running of, and patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work.

Journeymen Plasterers' Society, Ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

First: The applying of cement mortar on the interior of walls of buildings, in the form commonly known as the "running of base" shall be done as follows: When the base is of the kind known as sanitary or curved (cove) base the work shall be done, exclusively, by cement masons. When the base is without a cove, commonly known as "straight base," the work shall be done by either the plasterers or the cement masons.

Second: The patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work, with cement mortar, shall be done exclusively by cement masons.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (G. W. Lewis, Geo. H. Morris, Wm. A. Guthrie, Wm. Nason), March 22, 1906.

41

—Floor and stair work, finished.

United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 vs. Journeymen Plasterers' Society and Fountain & Choate—Convent Ave. between 155th and 156th Sts.

Fountain & Choate is instructed to at once employ cement masons, members of the recognized union in the finished floor and stair work or the job referred to in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1906.

42

Cement work, stucco, applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings.

Journeymen Plasterers' Society, Ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

The applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings should belong to the cement masons and to the plasterers with equal rights.

I, therefore, herewith award the applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings to the cement masons and to the plasterers with equal rights.—Decision of Umpire (Alfred R. Wolff), June 27th, 1906.

Note.—Superseded by agreement, see 54.

43

—Finished.

The bricklayers agree that specifically finished cement work is not claimed by the bricklayers and belongs to the cement masons.—Decision of conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and the Bricklayers' Unions held on July 26, 1906.

44

—Coal pockets, finishing of.

Plasterers' Council vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1.

The work referred to in the complaint, namely, the finishing of coal pockets of cement or concrete construction, is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1907.

45

—Floor and fill, finished.

Cement Masons for the Laborers vs. Bricklayers for the Laborers —City Investing Building.

The work of installing the cement floor, which in this case (City Investing Building) shall be considered as four inches in thickness, shall be done by the cement masons and their laborers. This includes the handling of the raw materials used in this work.—Decision of Conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Cement Masons' Laborers, Bricklayers' Unions, Masons' Laborers, Mason Builders' Association and Masters' League of Cement Workers, held on January 18, 1908.

46

Cement work, floor, Dolomite, laying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. John Thatcher & Son—Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn.

Mr. Thatcher is directed to employ cement masons, members of the recognized union, to perform the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

47

--Cement wash to concrete walls, applying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Company.

The Geo. A. Fuller Company is directed to employ cement masons to perform the work in question, the applying of cement wash to concrete walls.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 1, 1908.

48

--Wainscot composition, applying of.

Plasterers' Council vs. United Cement Masons' Union.

The work of applying the composition wainscot on the job referred to in the complaint (Blackwell's Island job of Thos B. Leahy Building Co.) is work that is in possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 26th, 1908.

Note.—Superseded by agreement, see 54.

49

--Finished coat of cement mortar to ceilings and beams, applying of.

Plasterers' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. and United Cement Masons' Union.

The Executive Committee finds that when cement finish is put on the bottom of arches and on girders, spandrels, etc., by a skin coat floated on and troweled down, the work is in the possession of the plasterers, and where the arches are finished by a coating of thin cement, applied by a brush, it is in the possession of the cement workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 29, 1909.

50

--Base and base blocks, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Harvey Murdock—Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Murdock is directed to employ members of the recognized Cement Masons' Union on the running of base and base blocks on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 28, 1909.

51

Cement work, sanitary base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. McNulty Bros. and Plasterers' Union.

That McNulty Bros. are instructed to employ members of the recognized union of cement masons on the running of sanitary base on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1909.

52

--Sanitary cove (curved) base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Plasterers' Union—Subway Loop at Canal Street.

That the plasterers be directed to cease doing cement masons' work in accordance with the decision of the Special Arbitration Board in respect to cove (curved) base.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 27, 1909.

53

--Sills on the inside of window frames, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and the bricklayers—Factory, Beach St. & St. John's Place.

The complaint was dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

54

--Agreement for the settlement of certain disputes between the Plasterers' Unions and the United Cement Masons' Union, adopted by a conference held on Wednesday, October 6, 1915.

The cement masons shall run all cove base of a height not exceeding twelve inches, and straight base of a height not exceeding twelve inches may be run by either the cement masons or the plasterers. If a dispute arises relative to any base exceeding twelve inches in height, the matter shall be decided by a conference composed of an equal number of representatives from both trades, employers and employees, with an umpire, if necessary.

All exterior plastering shall be done by plasterers. All exterior renovating and resurfacing of brown or other stone and patching of stucco shall be done by cement masons. The making good and facing of concrete surfaces shall be done by the cement masons.

54

Cement work, agreement.—Continued.

The cementing of area walls shall be in the possession of the cement masons and the plasterers with equal rights. In view of the fact that the object of the amalgamation between the plasterers and the cement masons is to overcome jurisdictional disputes, and as a very appreciable portion of the cementing of areas has undoubtedly been done by cement masons in the past, this Committee recommends that when the two bodies have been amalgamated, subcommittees of the same shall meet and legislate so that the work that has been so largely done by the cement masons in the past and before the amalgamation shall be secured to them hereafter.

55

—Cornices, concrete, pouring of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons and J. Odell Whitenack—34th St., between 7th and 8th Aves.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 28, 1918.

56

—Roadway, finishing surface of.

Cement Masons vs. Post & McCord—Naval Base, South Brooklyn.

Post & McCord is directed to employ cement masons to do the succeeding.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 18, 1918.

57

—Fireproofing, patching of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey, Inc.—Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The work of patching the concrete fireproofing of the beams is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.

58

—Cutting of fireproofing and attaching of clamps to soffits of beams.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey, Inc.—Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The cutting of the concrete fire-proofing of the beams is not in the exclusive possession of either the cement masons or the bricklayers and may be done by either, as the contractor for the work may elect. Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.

CONCRETE WORK

59

Agreement between the Masters' League of Cement Workers and the Metallic Lathers' Union.

A. The term "fireproof construction" shall apply to concrete slabs, arches, and other bodies of concrete, supported by or reinforced with rods or mesh, and used in connection with structural steel. This includes also arches supported by corrugated or other sheet metal.

B. The term "reinforced concrete construction" shall apply to bodies of concrete of any kind used for sustaining loads where the concrete structure wholly or in part replaces structural steel.

Section 2. This agreement shall apply on the laying and setting of iron and steel and mesh used in fireproof construction (excepting such slab areas as will be occupied by vault lights), on the cutting and bending of all iron and steel and metal and wire, lath or mesh, or sheets for floor arches, and on making of hangers, clips and stirrups, whether on the job or elsewhere; on the fabricating and assembling of all columns, beams and girders of metal or wire lath, iron or steel, on the cutting, bending and setting of all iron and steel and concrete, including hangers, clips, stirrups, made on the job or elsewhere, excepting such slab areas as will be occupied by vault lights, and excepting the making and assembling of such work as is made in the shop, as hereinafter described.

When frames of reinforcing steel, iron or metal lath, or wire lath or mesh, are made and assembled in the shop by heating processes, the same shall be handled after arrival at the building solely by metallic lathers, excepting the hoisting by motive power.

60

Concrete work.**Agreement between the Masters' League of Cement Workers and the Concrete Laborers' Union.**

Section II. On and after January 1, 1919, the wages for laborers shall be fifty cents (50c) per hour, for laborers handling or wheeling unmixed or dry materials, handling of form lumber, forms, reinforcing steel, mixing, wheeling, spreading, levelling and ramming concrete and cement mortar, cutting concrete where cement finish is not to be applied, striking centers, and all other labor in connection with cement or concrete work not specifically provided for under this agreement.

60

Concrete work, agreement.—Continued.

Where an assistant foreman is, in the opinion of the employer, required on work covered by this agreement, except in the striking of centers when it is optional, he shall be paid the wage of four and one-half dollars (\$4.50) per day.

61

—Centers, corrugated iron, for floor arches.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local No. 11 vs. Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, Metallic Lathers' Union and Berger Manufacturing Co.

The work of installing corrugated iron floor arches for the purpose of holding plastic material or concrete has been in the possession of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 28, 1905.

62

—Cinder arches, installation of.

United Cement Masons' Union on behalf of Cement & Asphalt Workers' Union vs. F. T. Nesbit Co.

The F. T. Nesbit Co. is directed to employ members of the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union (Cement Masons' Laborers) on the installation of the cinder concrete arches on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 27, 1908.

63

—Iron used in reinforcing, fabrication of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Chas. T. Wills—Jersey Central Terminal Building, Ft. of Liberty Street.

RESOLVED, That Chas. T. Wills, Inc., is directed to comply with the metallic lathers' trade agreement on the work of fabricating iron used in reinforcing the concrete on the job known as the Jersey Central Terminal Building.—Decision of Executive Committee October 14, 1908.

64

—Arches, fill over.

The Cement Masons' Laborers agree that fill or foundation under a brick paved driveway may be done by Masons' Laborers, regardless of the form of arch over which it is installed.

The Masons' Laborers agree that sleeper fill over concrete arches shall be installed by the Cement Masons' Laborers.—Agreement made between the Masons' Laborers and the Cement Masons' Laborers, at a Conference held November 18, 1908.

65

Concrete work, Kahn system of floor arches, installing the concrete in connection with.

It is hereby mutually agreed and understood between the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union of New York and vicinity and the General Council of the Laborers' Union Protective Society that when the Kahn System of arches is installed in a building of reinforced concrete skeleton construction, the concrete between and over the filler of that arch shall be mixed and placed by members of the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union, and when the Kahn system of arches is installed in a building where the skeleton or girders or beams are of iron or steel, the mixing and placing of the concrete between and over the filler of this arch, together with the encasing of the beams and girders, shall be done by members of the Laborers' Union Protective Society.—Agreement in effect on June 27, 1912, signed by representatives of the General Council of Laborers' Protective Society, the Bricklayers' Unions, Mason Builders' Association, Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union, Masters' League of Cement Workers, and the Joint Trade Board of the Concrete Alliance.

66

—Foundations and footings, reinforced concrete, placing reinforcement. Metallic Lathers vs. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.—161st Street.

The Committee finds that the complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

67

—Vault Construction, reinforced concrete, placing reinforcement.

Metallic Lathers vs. Iron Workers and Thompson-Starrett Co.—Equitable Building.

The Committee finds that the complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

68

—Concrete fill.

Cement & Asphalt Workers vs. P. F. Kenny Co.—Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Committee found that the concrete fill which carries and is laid with the finished cement surface in the unexcavated portions of the building should be installed by the cement and asphalt workers, and that the entire fill over the concrete arches of the tunnel should be installed by the cement and asphalt workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 9, 1915.

69

Concrete work, reinforcement in concrete footings, bending and placing of. Metallic Lathers vs. E. E. Paul Co.—Elmhurst, L. I.

The contractor is directed to have all steel used for the reinforcing of concrete footings bent or fabricated and set by metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

70

--Fireproofing of steel columns, in building of brick and steel construction having tile arches.

Bricklayers (for Masons' Laborers) vs. Patrizio & Hendrickson and Concrete Laborers—Telephone Exchange Building, 150th St. & Melrose Ave.

The complaint is dismissed, the work in question not being in the sole possession of either the masons' laborers or the concrete laborers. --Decision of Executive Committee, December 5, 1917.

CONVEYORS

71

Conveyors, coal, erection of.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Machinists' Union.

The work of erecting conveyors has been, heretofore, and is now recognized to be in the possession of the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 7, 1905.

Note—The Millwrights have joined the Carpenters' Union and this decision has been modified.

72

—Belt, erection of.

Carpenters' Union on behalf of Millwrights vs. Elevator Constructors—Lord & Taylor Building.

The Executive Committee found that the erection of the conveyors referred to in the complaint is work that has not been in the possession of the carpenters, elevator constructors or machinists.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

73

—Package, erection of.

Machinists and Iron Workers vs. Bing & Bing Construction Co. and Carpenters' Union—National Cloak & Suit Company's Building.

The Committee found that the work of erecting the conveyor in the building of the National Cloak & Suit Company is covered by the decision of June 7, 1905.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 25, 1914.

74

—Lifts and lowerators, erection of.

Iron Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Carpenters vs. Elevator Constructors—Parcel Post Building.

The work on the vertical lifts and the lowerators should be done by elevator constructors; on the conveyors, the iron work should be done by the iron workers, the mechanical work or operating mechanism should be installed by the millwrights, and the sheet metal work should be done by the sheet metal workers.—Decision of committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the United Board of Business Agents, April 30, 1915.

75

Conveyors, bucket, mail bag, erection of.

Carpenters (for Millwrights) and Iron Workers vs. Elevator Constructors—Parcel Post Building, Grand Central Terminal.

The work of erecting the iron supporting and enclosing structure is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, and the assembling and erecting of the conveyor is in the possession of the millwrights.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 21, 1915.

76

—Hoist, vertical, chain and sprocket.

Elevator Constructors vs. Carpenters (Millwrights) and Haslett Spiral Chute Co.—Rouss Building, 104-110 Greene St.

The work in question is covered by the decision made by the General Arbitration Board on August 18, 1909.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 6, 1917.

77

—Erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Millwrights—Park & Tilford Building, 43rd St. and Eleventh Ave.

We find that the manufacture and erecting of the sheet metal hoppers, chutes and casings is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers; except, that the vertical conveyor casing may be erected by the millwrights.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (M. F. Westergren, Max Baumann, A. F. Day, John F. Taggart), October 7, 1920.

ELECTRICAL WORK

78

Agreement between The Electrical Contractors' Association and the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, I. B. E. W.

15. Switchboards may be delivered at the place of work of the manufacturers of the same, but the erection, assembling of carrying parts, and all wiring on and to the board shall be done by the members of the Union.

79

Electrical work, wiring for elevators, running of feed wires from street lines.

Electricians vs. Elevator Constructors and A. B. See Electric Elevator Company—Bohack job, Broadway, Brooklyn.

The elevator constructors conceded that the work of running the feed wires belonged to the electricians.

The electricians and the elevator constructors agreed that the old agreement between the unions was satisfactory.—Decision of conference between representatives of Elevator Manufacturers' Association, Electrical Contractors' Association, Master Steamfitters' Association, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3 and Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 1 held on June 27, 1904.

Copy of old agreement between Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 and Electrical Workers' Union No. 3:

WHEREAS, A question has arisen between the members of Electrical Workers No. 3 and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 regarding the rights of the latter to install certain electrical appliances attached to elevators, and it being to the best interest of both parties, and their employers to settle the matter amicably and permanently,

THEREFORE, It is agreed that the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 will, and does hereby agree, that the Electrical Workers No. 3 shall have the right to perform all electrical work of installing flashlight or other electric signals, electric annunciators, car lamps and the feed wires to the controller, and as this includes all the work which can possibly be considered as being outside that necessary for the installation of an elevator, the Electrical Workers No. 3 agree that they will accept this concession as final, and that they will not hereafter demand the right to perform any of the work now performed by the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 except as herein specified.

80

Electrical work, fixtures, hanging of.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Tiffany Studios—Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

The Tiffany Studios is instructed to employ members of the recognized Electrical Workers' Union on the work of hanging fixtures on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 21, 1906.

81

—Switch boards, assembling of current carrying parts.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Chas. L. Eidlitz Co.

The Chas. L. Eidlitz Co. is ordered to at once comply with the provisions of Section 19 of the electrical trade agreement and employ none but members of the New York Electrical Workers' Union to assemble the current carrying parts of the switch boards on the Altman Building.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 10, 1906.

82

—Annunciators and car lighting appliances in elevators, installation of.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The work of installing electrical annunciators and car lighting appliances is in possession of the Electrical Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 3, 1906.

83

—Feed wires to motors, temporary.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The work of running temporary feed wires to motors to run drills for hydraulic elevators is in possession of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 12, 1906.

84

—Conduits, fibre, running of.

Electrical Workers vs. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—B. R. T. Substation, 39th St., Brooklyn.

RESOLVED, That the charge is sustained and the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. is directed to employ members of the recognized Electrical Workers' Union on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1909.

85

Electrical work, switchboards, erection of.

Inside Electrical Workers' Union vs. Watson-Flagg Engineering Co.

The Executive Committee finds that in the erection of a switchboard at the Keyser Silk Mill with men other than members of the Electrical Workers' Union, the rulings under the Arbitration Plan and the last trade agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Inside Electrical Workers' Union have not been violated, and the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 23, 1913.

Superseded by an agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Electrical Workers' Union, dated April 1, 1917. See No. 78.

86

—Elevator device, wiring, etc., for.

In the matter of the Electrician vs. the Elevator Constructor, relative to the following question:

"Shall the installing and connecting of conduits, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of a complete system which will prevent the moving of an elevator car when one or more hatchway doors are open be performed by the electrical workers or the elevator constructors?"

Therefore, this case is to be decided with regard solely to the rightful jurisdiction of the trades involved, and to this end I shall, in making the decision, consider the elevator shaft as being not only that part of the building in which the elevator car runs, but all parts of the building within a space of five feet of the actual operating area of the shaft itself, and this definition is to be applied wherever I use the words "elevator shaft" in this decision.

I therefore decide.

(1) That the installing and connecting of conduits, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of the apparatus in question where the same is installed outside of the limits of the elevator shaft, as above described, shall be done exclusively by the electrician.

(2) That the connecting of said apparatus to the operating parts of an elevator of any kind shall be done exclusively by the elevator constructors.

(3) That the work of installing and connecting of conduits, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of the apparatus in question within the elevator shaft, as above described, and within

86

Electrical work, elevator device, wiring, etc., for.—Continued.
the restriction of paragraph 2 of the decision shall be done with equal right either by the elevator constructor or the electrician as the contractor making said installation may elect to employ.—Decision of umpire (Ross F. Tucker), May 7, 1914.

87

—Annunciator cables, taping of.

Electrical Workers' Union vs. the Gurney Elevator Company.

The taping of annunciator cables is electricians' work and should be performed by electricians who are members of the Electrical Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

88

—Wires, drawing of, through conduits for the lighting of elevator cabs.
Electrical Workers' Union vs. the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company.

The drawing of wires through conduits is electricians' work and should be performed by electricians who are members of the recognized union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

89

—Dumb-waiters, installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Burdett-Rowntree Manufacturing Co.—Altman Building.

As a general proposition the elevator constructor has been confined to the shaft, or to a point in close proximity thereto, and the installation of electrical work in connection with dumb-waiters shall be done by electricians beyond five feet from the shaft.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

90

—Dumb-waiters.

The decision of the Executive Committee does not set aside or in any way change that portion of the decision of the umpire, reading:

The connecting of said apparatus to the operating parts of an elevator of any kind shall be done exclusively by the elevator constructors.—Agreed to in conference held June 17, 1914.

91

Electrical work, dumb-waiters.

The connections to the switchboard should be made by a force consisting of an equal number of electricians and elevator constructors.—Proposed by the Executive Committee and accepted by representatives of Unions and Employers' Associations, July 29, 1914.

92

—Panel boards and cutout boxes, doors and trim for.

Carpenters' Union vs. Cleveland & Ryan—Bellevue Hospital Building.

The work of installing panel board and cutout box doors and trim has been in the possession of both the electricians and the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

93

—Motors, setting of.

Electrical Workers vs. Millwrights—Parcel Post Building.

The Executive Committee found that the work of setting the motors in question is not in the sole possession of either the millwrights or the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 27, 1915.

94

—Wiring of hoisting equipment, temporary.

Electricians vs. Hoisting Association.

The temporary wiring run with the initial installation of the hoist may be done by the hoisting employer's men, and all wiring run after the electricians start work on the job must be done by electricians.—Order of Executive Committee, February 11 and April 3, 1916.

95

—Illuminator, threshold, installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Supply & Repair Co.—West End Ave. & 75th St.

The setting of the threshold is work that is in the possession of the elevator constructors. The installation of the electrical work in connection with the same is in the possession of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1916.

96

Electrical work, conduit, of sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Lord Electric Co. and Electricians—65 Broadway.

The sheet metal is used as a duct or conduit to carry electric wire, and the work of installation is in the possession of the electrical workers. The manufacture of this sheet metal duct or conduit is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 9, 1917.

97

—Fixtures, lighting, ornamental bronze, (electro plate process).

Ornamental Bronze and Iron Workers vs. the Lighting Fixture Workers and E. F. Caldwell Co.—Berkeley Lyceum.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 10, 1917.

98

—Fixture, reflector made by plasterers, erection of.

Plasterers vs. Fixture Workers and Lord Electric Co.—Broadway, between 61st and 62nd Streets.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1917.

99

—Fixtures, wiring and connecting of plate warmers.

Electrical Workers vs. Ravitch Bros. Constr. Co.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 15, 1917.

100

—Elevator operating tables, wires connecting thereto.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Constructors and Otis Elevator Co.—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

The work of connecting the wires to the operating tables on the Army Base job (contract of Otis Elevator Co.) is work that is in the possession of the electricians, and the contractor is directed to employ electricians to make such connections.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 28, 1919.

ELEVATOR WORK

101

Agreement between the Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1, of New York.

Eighth: The elevator constructors trade jurisdiction is defined as follows:

All labor necessary for the installation, repair and dismantling of elevator and dumbwaiter apparatus used in any manner for their complete and safe operation, as follows: The erecting and assembling of all elevator and dumbwaiter machinery, viz., all hydraulic, steam, electric, belt, compressed air and hand power parts; also assembling and erecting escalators, moving stairways, moving platforms, lowerators, conveyors, theatre, stage and curtain elevating and lowering machinery; the assembling of all wood or metal cars or cabs complete, erecting all wood or metal guides, the setting of all elevator pressure, open or pit tanks or pans, the setting of all elevator pumps (where pumps arrive on any job in parts, they are to be assembled by members of said union). All electric work connected with cars, machinery and shafts, all wiring and conduit inside the main line feeder terminals on machine controller in any way connected to or effecting the operation of the elevator; all gratings, counterweight screens, overhead work, either of wood or iron, and necessary blocking under same; the setting of all templates; the erecting of all electrical or mechanical automatic or semi-automatic gates complete; Meeker fireproof doors; the installation of the complete system and the devices for the opening or closing and automatic locking of elevator and shaft gates and doors; electrical door contact devices, air cushions; all signals and indicators except only the electric work on signals for elevators and other electric work per agreement of July 28, 1902, between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Elevator Constructors' Union; foundations either of wood, iron or concrete that would take the place of masonry; the digging and drilling of all holes and the sinking and setting of all casings, cylinders and pistons for plunger elevators; all hoisting, lowering and handling of the above material; the care of all pumps and elevator machinery; the running of all temporary cars in buildings in course of erection in accordance with agreement of April 11, 1913, between the United Portable

101

Elevator work, agreement.—Continued.

Hoisting Engineers' Local No. 403, and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1. It is agreed that concrete foundations, gates, overhead gratings, pit pans, and wrecking or dismantling of elevators, may be sublet.

102

—Pumps, in connection with elevators, assembling of.

International Association of Machinists, District Council No. 15 vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 1.

Relative to the assembling of pumps in connection with elevators, after carefully considering the evidence presented, find: That the work in question belongs to the elevator constructors.

We are sustained in this conclusion by the decision of the American Federation of Labor in according the setting and assembling of all pumps, where pumps arrive on jobs in parts, to the elevator constructors.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (James J. Daly, George Reed, James P. Archibald, W. C. Bentley), July, 1904.

103

—Cabs, made of iron, erection of.

Housesmiths vs. Elevator Constructors and George A. Fuller Co.—Trinity Building.

The complaint of the housesmiths is dismissed.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, April 4, 1905.

104

—Counterweight guards, erection of.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and Post & McCord—Fisler Building.

The work of erecting counterweight guards on the Fisher Building, is in possession of the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

105

—Doors, Meeker fireproof, hanging of.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Elevator Supply and Repair Co., Wanamaker Building.

The erecting of "Meeker" fireproof doors belongs to the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

106

Elevator work, material for, handling of.

Riggers' Protective Union vs. Elevator Constructors' and Millwrights' Union.

Wherever the elevator manufacturers handle their own material, it shall be done by elevator constructors, but where that material is delivered and put in the building by the truckmen, this work shall be done by the riggers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 14, 1908.

107

—Repair work on elevators.

Elevator Constructors vs. A. B. See Elevator Company.

RESOLVED, That the A. B. See Elevator Co. is directed to employ members of the recognized Elevator Constructors' Union on repair work.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1909.

108

—Lowerators, erection of.

Elevator Constructors' Union vs. Machinists' Union—Depew Building, Canal and Brunswick Sts.

RESOLVED, That the work in question is in the possession of the elevator constructors.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 18, 1909.

109

—Air lines used for supplying power to gate-operating devices, running of.

Steamfitters vs. Elevator Constructors.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 26, 1913.

110

—Cabs, made of wood, assembling of.

Carpenters vs. Elevator Constructors—Lord & Taylor Building.

The complaint of the carpenters against the elevator constructors, referring to the assembling of elevator cabs in the Lord & Taylor Building, is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

111

Elevator work, indicator discs, installing of.

Thompson-Starrett Co. vs. Elevator Constructors—Equitable Building.

Indicator discs should be installed by elevator constructors.—Decision of Conference, January 25, 1915.

112

—Door opening devices.

In the matter of Electrical Contractors' Association and the Electrical Workers Union No. 3 vs. Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1.

QUESTION: Jurisdiction on electrical work of elevator door opening devices on elevator openings of the Army Base Building, 5th St. and 1st and 2nd Avenues, Brooklyn.

This matter was considered by the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors, March 26, 1919, when the Elevator Supplies Co. was accused by Electrical Workers Union of doing electrical work on door opening devices at the above named building.

Complaint was dismissed. The matter was re-considered by the same body on April 21, 1919, and referred to Special Arbitration Board.

I have carefully considered all the evidence and history of this case. Both parties claim their trade as a composite trade involving parts of other trade divisions.

Having in mind (a) The development of the elevator constructors trade and the relation that these door opening devices have to safety, proper operation of the elevator, and the inter-relation of these devices to the elevator operating mechanism.

(b) The previous agreements made between the Elevator Constructors Union and the Electrical Workers Union Local No. 3, in which it is admitted that certain electrical work is properly a part of the Elevator Constructors Union.

(c) The evidence produced by Elevator Constructors Union and the failure of evidence produced by the Electrical Workers Union as to possession and the general ruling by the Arbitration Plan on possession.

112

Elevator work, door opening devices.—Continued.

(d) That while it is true the device considered was non-existent at the time of the Tucker decision, said decision enunciated a general principle on devices having to do with the proper operation of the elevator, and I would state that in my opinion the device in question is essentially linked up with the safe operation of the elevator.

Taking all these elements into consideration, my decision is that this specific work properly belongs to the Elevator Constructors Union, Local No. 1, as they are and have been in possession and that the work is distinctly associated with, and related to, the proper and safe operation of elevators.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (W. S. Timmis, chairman), August 14, 1919.

GLAZING

113

Agreement between the Window and Plate Glass Dealers' Association and the Glaziers' Local Union No. 1087, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Article I. The party of the second part claims jurisdiction over the following branches of the trades: Setting and glazing of Plate, Sheet, Wire, Rough, Prism, Ribbed, Florentine and all glass of that description, also the setting of Beveled or Bent glass with putty or other wise with the exception of Art or Leaded glass.

114

Glazing, sash, metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Glaziers.

The work of glazing metal sash where a cap or solder is used is work that has been in the possession of the sheet metal workers. The work of glazing metal sash where a cap or solder is not used is work that has been in the possession of both the sheet metal workers and the glaziers. The cutting of glass is work that has been in the possession of the glaziers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 23, 1907.

115

—Sash, hollow metal, manufactured by Herrmann & Grace.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. George A. Fuller Company—Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building.

The decision of January 23, 1907, applies to this work, and the glazing should be done by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 15, 1914.

116

—Skylight, saw-tooth.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. W. L. Crow Construction Co.—43rd St. and Eleventh Ave.

The W. L. Crow Construction Co. is directed to have the saw-tooth skylight in question glazed by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

117

Glazing, partitions, wooden, glazing of.

Carpenters vs. Glaziers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—45th St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1918.

118

—Sash, steel, glazing of.

Glaziers vs. Sheet Metal Workers and Post & McCord—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

The complaint of the glaziers is sustained, as the sash being glazed is of rolled steel, and Post & McCord is directed to employ glaziers to do the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 21, 1919.

119

—Beads, metal, setting of.

Carpenters vs. Glaziers and Cauldwell-Wingate Company—Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The complaint of the carpenters is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 29, 1921.

HOISTING WORK

120

Agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the United Portable Hoisting Engineers, Local No. 403, covering the use of house elevators in old buildings.

First: In old buildings, occupied by tenants above the first story, when alterations are being made of a value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or over, exclusive of fire escapes and outside iron stairs not enclosed in brick or fireproof blocks, or where an additional story is to be added, the operation of the house elevator, when it is used for hoisting building materials, shall be deemed the work of a portable hoisting engineer.

Second: When alterations are being made to old buildings, unoccupied above the first story, the operation of the elevator for hoisting materials until the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, shall be deemed the work of a portable hoisting engineer.

121

Agreement between the Masters' League of Cement Workers and the United Portable Hoisting Engineers, Local 403, I. U. S. & O. E.

Sec. III. This agreement shall apply, on the operation of all high pressure boilers, engines, single or double drum, irrespective of power, used for hoisting material, and air compressors used for other purposes on concrete structures; on the operation of steam or compressed air driven concrete or mortar mixers; on the operation of loading devices attached to concrete mixers when driven by other than hand power.

122

Agreement between the Hoisting Association and the United Portable Hoisting Engineers (Local 403).

Section 5. This agreement applies to the operation of all boilers, engines, pumps, electric motors, gasoline and oil engines, air compressors and mixers not leased, used in buildings and bridges under construction and hoists used for elevating building materials and the operation of loading devices operated by other than hand power attached to mixers, but, does not apply to mixers and pumps operated by motive power other than steam or compressed air.

123

Hoisting work, building materials, caisson work.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.

The Fuller Construction Co. is instructed to employ engineers, members of the recognized union, to operate engines used for handling all materials used in building construction work. This includes all construction in connection with caisson work.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1906.

124

—Building material.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The work of hoisting building material is in possession of the hoisting engineers and is covered by their agreement. Further, the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union does not claim the work of hoisting building material. The organizations interested in the question involved are hereby ordered to hold a conference for the purpose of arranging properly the details of hoisting for the completion of the buildings. See Conference Report, Feb. 11, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 17, 1906.

125

—Building material.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union is ordered to refrain from hoisting building material.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 23, 1906.

126

—Building material.

United Portable Housing Engineers' Local 296, The Elevator Constructors' and Millwrights' Union, Local No. 1, vs. The Hoisting Association, Elevator Manufacturers' Association and Mason Builders' Association.

The elevator constructors may hoist building material on the house elevators after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done; previous to this time the work of hoisting of all building material must be performed by the united portable hoisting engineers except material used in the construction of elevators which may be hoisted by the elevator constructors.

126

Hoisting work, building material.—Continued.

This means that if house elevators are used for the purpose of hoisting material before the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, said house elevators must be operated by members of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union. While house elevators are in control of the elevator manufacturers they must be operated by the elevator constructors.

This agreement permits the engineer to hoist building material with the hoisting machine and the elevator constructor to hoist building material on the house elevator after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done.—Decision of Conference, February 11, 1907. Superseded by No. 129.

127

—Pumps and mixers, operation of, by other power than steam or compressed air.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Mason Builders' Association and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

After carefully weighing all the evidence submitted, I have reached the following as my decision:

First: Pumps and mixers operated by other motive power than steam or compressed air not being in possession of any trade may be operated by the United Portable Engineers, if the contractor so elects.

Second: Pumps and mixers not operated by steam or compressed air may also be operated by members of either the Brick Masons Helpers' Union or Cement Workers Helpers' Union as the contractor may determine, and under the plan of arbitration governing the building trades of New York City.—Decision of Umpire (D. W. O'Neil), January 4, 1909.

128

—Steam pump for pumping water from excavation, running of.

Portable Engineers vs. Hedden Construction Co.—Metropolitan Life Building.

RESOLVED, That the Hedden Construction Company is directed to employ a member of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union on the work referred to in the complaint, (pumping water with steam syphon).—Decision of Executive Committee, January 6, 1909.

129

Hoisting work.

Agreement between the Mason Builders' Association, the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, the Hoisting Association, the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 1, and the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union, Local No. 403, April 11, 1913.

Section 1. The elevator constructors may hoist building material on the house elevator after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed. Previous to this time, the hoisting of all building material must be performed by the United Portable Hoisting Engineers, except materials used in the construction of elevators, which may be hoisted by the elevator constructors.

Section 2. This means that if house elevators are used for the purpose of hoisting building materials before the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed, said house elevators must be operated by members of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union. While house elevators are in control of the elevator manufacturers, they must be operated by elevator constructors.

Section 3. This agreement permits the engineers to hoist building materials with a hoisting machine and the elevator constructors to hoist building materials on the house elevator after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed.

Section 4. A member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union need not be employed to operate the house elevator for making good the hoist hole from which the temporary hoist is being removed when the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed.

Section 5. When the engineer has left the building in accordance with sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, and there are two hundred (200) linear feet or more of partition work to be installed, an engineer must be employed to hoist such partition material and any other building material which may be required during this time.

Section 6. A member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union need not be employed to operate a car being used solely as a scaffold for performing work in the elevator shaft. If such a car is used for hoisting building material for mechanics using such car.

129

Hoisting work, agreement.—Continued.

then a member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union shall be employed. When car is used for patching, painting, etc., then an elevator constructor shall be employed.

Section 7. An elevator constructor shall always run the elevator for the adjusting and installing of elevator signals or elevator appurtenances or for any other work being installed or erected by members of the Elevator Constructors' Union.

Section 8. The elevator constructors shall operate all cars used for carrying passengers, house furniture, or both, and no passenger shall ride on a car used for material when the passenger car is in working order. Employees loading or unloading car shall not be considered passengers.

Section 9. In consideration of the above agreement being approved by the Building Trades Employers' Association, and it being understood by all parties to this agreement that no other trade will be granted the same privilege, the United Portable Hoisting Engineers agree that all machines used exclusively for hoisting material, erected or installed by elevator constructors shall be operated by members of the Elevator Constructors' Union.

130

—Engineers' time, method of computing.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Jacob A. Zimmerman & Co., Inc.—Long Island City.

The method of computing the engineers' time should be continued in the same manner in which it was started, and the engineer should therefore be paid straight time.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 5th, 1917.

INSULATING WORK

131

Insulating work, nailing cork to wood.

Insulators' Union vs. Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The work of nailing cork to wood is work that has been in the possession of both the carpenters and the insulators.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1907.

132

—Cork, Setting of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 vs. Union Construction and Waterproofing Company.

The setting of cork insulation on the job specified in the complaint is in the possession of the insulators.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 26, 1907.

133

—Asbestos cement insulation on boiler room ceiling.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 vs. McNulty Bros.

—Farmers Loan & Trust Co. Building, William and Beaver Sts.

RESOLVED, That McNulty Bros. is instructed to employ the recognized Union of Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 2, 1909.

134

—Ducts, heating and ventilating, insulation of.

Heat and Cold Insulators vs. Walker & Chambers—63rd St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is sustained, and insulators shall be employed to insulate duct work at the building.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1915.

IRON WORK

135

Iron work, drip pans, elevator.

The assembling and installing of drip pans for elevators at the building shall be done by housesmiths. This does not apply to pans under water pressure.—Resolution of Board of Governors, March 23, 1904.

136

—Lamp posts, cast iron, setting of and drilling of holes for.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen vs. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3—East River (Williamsburgh) Bridge.

In the opinion of the General Arbitration Board, the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 should immediately ratify the agreement made by its committee with the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union on April 20, 1904.—Resolution of General Arbitration Board, May 11, 1904.

Agreement of April 20, 1904, between the Housesmiths and Bridgemen and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3:

After thoroughly discussing and entering into detailed reports, in the case of the Telephone building, the electricians agreed that this work belongs to the iron worker. This does not include the slide for pipe rest.

It is further agreed that the drilling of holes through iron where it requires the services of one man for eight hours or more be conceded to the iron worker, and that the electrical workers agree to send for an iron man when the work involved requires more than eight hours' work continuously.

137

—Angle iron frame for wire, erection of.

Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union vs. Daniel Papay.

Mr. Papay was instructed to employ housesmiths to put up the angle iron frame work for wire work on the Bronx Park and on other jobs.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 26, 1905.

138

Iron work, smoke stacks, iron and steel, erection of.

Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union and The Iron League Erectors' Association vs. The Riggers' Protective Union and The Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association.

I find and determine the rights of the parties to this arbitration to be as follows:

First: The complainants are exclusively entitled to erect iron and steel smoke stacks heavier than ten gauge, either inside or outside of buildings, in connection only with the erection of new buildings of iron or steel frame construction or in which iron or steel beams or girders are used.

Second: Otherwise than as prescribed in the foregoing finding designated "First," no party to this arbitration has any exclusive jurisdiction in the erection of stacks of the character above specified.—Decision of umpire (Charles Stewart Smith), August 10, 1905.

139

—Drilling of holes in iron.

Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union vs. Electrical Workers' Union.

The drilling of holes through iron where it requires the services of one man for eight hours or more is conceded to the iron workers. The electrical workers shall send for iron men when the work involved requires more than eight hours' work continuously.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, Sept. 20, 1905.

140

—Angle iron frame for wire work, erection of.

Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union vs. Estey Wire Works.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Estey Wire Works and the Wire Work Manufacturers' Association that the members of said association must employ housesmiths to put up angle iron frame work on all jobs.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

141

Iron work, rigging.

Riggers' Protective Union vs. Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association.

The complaints of the Riggers' Protective Union against members of the Master Steam Fitters' Association are dismissed and the Master Steam Fitters are directed that where they do employ riggers they must employ members of the Riggers' Union, a party to the Arbitration Plan.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 10, 1906.

142

—Window frames and window transoms, bronze, installation of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Lord & Taylor Building.

The cast metal work should be erected by the Iron Workers.—Decision of Special Board, January 15, 1914.

The show window frames of drawn metal shall be erected by either the carpenter or the iron worker, as the employer doing the work may elect.—Decision of Umpire (Ross F. Tucker), January 16, 1914.

143

—Partitions, steel.

Housesmiths' and Bronze Erectors No. 52 vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son—Western Union Building.

The structural iron of the partitions referred to in the complaint was five-thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness and they should have been erected by the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1914.

144

—Furniture, metal, stacks and filing cases.

Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors No. 52 vs. United States Metal Products Co. and Carpenters—Western Union Building.

The erection of stacks, filing cases and metal furniture of the type installed in the Western Union Building is work that has been in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1914.

145

Iron work, doors, corrugated sheet metal fire (Saino).

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters and the Empire Art Metal Company—Equitable Building.

The Committee found that work of a similar character has been in the possession of the iron workers, and that the iron workers should therefore erect the doors in question, which are known as the Saino corrugated door.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

146

—Doors, corrugated sheet metal fire (Saino).

Question raised by the Empire Art Metal Co. and the Carpenters' Union.

The Committee found that the decision of September 24, 1914, applied to all of the work necessary for the proper installation of the doors, including all attachments and parts attached after the doors are hung.—Decision of Executive Committee, Oct. 5, 1914.

147

—Register faces.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors No. 52 and William H. Jackson Co. and Hecla-Winslow Co.—Morgan Building, Broad and Wall Sts.

The register faces complained of consist of a cast bronze grill which is fastened to an iron frame or buck set in the marble, the frame or buck being furnished by the iron contractor. The committee dismissed the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

148

—Trim steel, installations of.

District Council of Carpenters vs. the Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors and the Hecla-Winslow Co.—Equitable Building.

The committee finds that where the housesmiths install the bucks which answer for a jamb and hang the doors, it is not a violation of the Gaynor decision for the housesmiths to apply the finishing mouldings around the bucks.

Note.—The intent of this decision is that if the housesmiths' work ceases when the bucks are installed and another trade installs the doors, the mechanics who install the doors may apply any finishing trim.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

149

Iron work, bucks, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. J. Odell Whitenack and the Carpenters' Union—Long Island City.

The committee finds that the work of setting bucks similar to those in question, is not in the sole possession of either the iron workers or the carpenters, but when bucks are set in quantities, they shall be set by the iron workers; provided, that when about ten or fifteen bucks are to be set in a building, and at different times and at different places, they may be set by other mechanics.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 15, 1915.

150

—Partitions, steel, erection of.

Carpenters vs. Iron Workers No. 52—Municipal Building.

Although the erection of work classed as "steel trim," has been awarded to the carpenters, the complaint of the carpenters is dismissed, for the reason that the contractor for the work on the Municipal Building has employed iron workers, for many years, to erect office partitions similar in character to those in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1915.

151

—Pipe racks and fixtures, erection of.

Steamfitters and Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Parcel Post Building.

The committee found that the work of erecting racks and fixtures of iron pipe is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, the steamfitters and the plumbers, and wood work forming a part thereof is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 27, 1915.

152

—Windows, frame and sash, of metal, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Harry E. Campbell Co., Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., and Iron Workers' Union—44th St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 10, 1916.

153

Iron work, elevator enclosures.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Lispensard Telephone Bldg.

The erection of the six inch channel iron belongs to the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 27, 1917.

154

—Doors, pier, all-steel, fire.

Iron Workers vs. the Carpenters (Millwrights)—Piers 55, 56 and 57, and Pier 46, North River.

We find that the work of assembling and erecting the Ogden all-steel, two section door is work that is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 18, 1917.

155

—Foreman in charge of iron workers.

Housesmiths' Union, Local 52, vs. J. Edward Ogden Co.—Pier jobs.

The J. Edward Ogden Co. was advised that when six or more mechanics are employed (iron workers) the foreman in charge should be an iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1917.

156

—Bunk rack, iron pipe.

Steamfitters vs. Iron Workers and Vulcan Rail Construction Co.—Naval Cantonment Buildings, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

157

—Lockers, metal, installation of.

Iron Workers (Housesmiths' Finishers) vs. Sheet Metal Workers and the Canton Steel Ceiling Co.—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The work of installing and erecting the metal lockers is in the possession of the iron workers; except, that lockers manufactured by sheet metal firms, under union conditions, shall be erected by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee and Committee representing the Board of Business Agents, February 4, 1919.

158

Iron work, drain boxes, stable, laying of.

Plumbers vs. Housesmiths' Finishers and the Cutler Iron Works—8th Cavalry Armory, 94th St. and Park Ave.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work in question, laying stable drain boxes, has not been in the sole possession of either the plumbers or the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1919.

159

—Window frames, metal, Campbell, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters' Union and George A. Fuller Co.—Munson Building.

The work of setting the Campbell metal window frames is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, which condition was affirmed by a decision given on November 10, 1916, on the job of the Fred T. Ley Company, located on 44th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; and, the committee deems it proper to advise the iron workers and the carpenters that our New York local decisions and customs should prevail, unless changed by a competent body representing both employers and employees.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 28, 1920.

Decision reaffirmed by Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

160

—Window frames, iron, setting of (manufactured by Richey, Browne & Donald).

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters' Union and the Thompson-Starrett Company—Strauss Building, 46th St. and Fifth Ave.

The setting of the iron window frames in question (manufactured by Richey, Browne & Donald) is work that has been and is now in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

LATHING WORK

161

Agreement between the Employing Metallic Furring and Lathing Association and the Metallic Lathers' Union.

Section 5. The Association hereby agrees to employ the members of the union within a radius of twenty-five (25) miles from New York City Hall, on the fabrication, assembling, and erection of all iron or steel furring and framing. This includes all furring in connection with metal lath and plaster ceilings, bracket work for ornamental effects, partition work and wall furring, also the applying and placing of wire lath, sheet metal lath and paper lath and plaster boards, corner beads and metal grounds, and the fabricating of hangers, clips and stirrups, whether made on the job or elsewhere, for the above specified work; this includes also the supports for arches of corrugated or other sheet metal.

Section 6. This agreement does not include the work of unloading, carrying or hoisting to any part of the building of any materials.

162

Lathing work, ceiling frame work, hanging, erection of.

Metallic Lathers' Union of New York and Employing Metal Furring and Lathing Association vs. New York League of Heat and Cold Insulation and Union of Heat and Cold Insulators.

Relating to the erection of hanging ceiling frame work on the Wanamaker Building, New York City, find as follows:

That the work in question shall be erected by the members of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board, (Daniel J. O'Mahoney, Louis S. Massimo, W. R. Bracken, Thomas J. O'Reilly, Jr.) June 1, 1905.

163

—Wire lath, stapling on wood.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. H. W. Miller & Co.

The stapling of wire lath on a wood lath job may be done by any skilled mechanic where the amount of wire lath stapled on wood does not exceed 75 square yards. If the wire lath on a wood job exceeds 75 square yards it shall be stapled by metal lathers and on all metal and wire lath jobs the work shall be done by metal lathers.

—Recommendation of Executive Committee, October 18, 1905.

164

Lathing work, furring in connection with damp proofing system, installation of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council—86th St. and Central Park West.

The work cited in this complaint is not carpenters' work and the carpenters are directed to withdraw their men from said work.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 27, 1906.

165

—Angle iron placed in ducts for lathing.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local 11.

The work in question, 1-inch angle iron placed in ducts for the purpose of holding metallic lath, which in turn is used for the purpose of holding the cement, is in the possession of the metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 16, 1908.

166

—Iron furring, erection of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Lenox Iron Works.

The Lenox Iron Works is directed to employ metallic lathers (members of the recognized union) on all work of furring, carrying metallic lathing.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 27, 1909.

167

—Plaster board, installation of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Berger Manufacturing Company.

The committee found that the installation of plaster board is work that has been in the possession of the metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 5, 1914.

168

—Ceiling, iron construction, arched.

Metallic Lathers vs. Jacob A. Zimmerman & Co., Inc., and Iron Workers—Church in Yonkers.

The complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1917.

169

Lathing work, plaster board, erection of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Thompson-Starrett Co., Army Base Hospital—Rosebank, S. I.

The work in question (the erection of plaster board) is work that is in the possession of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 17, 1918.

170

—Metal lath, attaching of to wooden studs.

Metallic Lathers vs. Clough-Bourne Corporation—Field No. 3, Mineola, L. I.

The Clough-Bourne Corporation is directed to comply with the metallic lathers' trade agreement and employ members of Local No. 46 to perform the work covered therein and under the terms set forth therein.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 12, 1918.

MARBLE WORK

171

Agreement between the Marble Industry Employers' Association of New York and vicinity and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

Sec. 11, (10). Interior work under this agreement is understood to be all marble, stone, glass, slate or soapstone work, used on the interior, beginning at the inside of the jamb line of the exterior entrance of a building, together with any colored marble used in connection with the entrance or store fronts on the exterior, and also such colored marble panels, cornice, frieze, columns, pilasters' caps, bases, etc., used as a decorative feature on the exterior of a building.

The word "stone" herein is not intended to cover any Indiana limestone or sandstone.

172

Marble work, mantels, setting of.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Wm. Baumgarten & Co.

The firm of Wm. Baumgarten & Co. violated the arbitration plan by employing men not members of the recognized Marble Workers' Union to set the mantels on the job mentioned in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 28, 1905.

173

—Drilling of holes in marble.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters vs. G. A. Suter Co. and The Sheet Metal Workers' Union.

The work of drilling holes in marble is in the possession of the Marble Workers' Union, excepting where holes are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or less, and the amount of such drilling does not require more than eight (8) hours' work.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 8, 1905.

174

Marble work, toilet and bath-room.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Wm. Bradley & Son.

The work referred to in the complaint (Brooklyn Training School for Teachers), consisting of toilet and bath-room work, composed of wall linings, backs, partitions, front plates and stiles, is work that has been in the possession of the Reliance Labor Club.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1907.

175

—Glass used as wainscot in kitchen.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. David Shuldiner—122nd St. and Claremont Avenue.

RESOLVED, That Mr. Shuldiner is directed to employ mechanics, members of a recognized union and a party to the Joint Arbitration Plan, to set the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 14, 1908.

Note.—The setting of glass is now done by marble workers.

176

—Slate used for base, toilets, etc., manufacture and erection of.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Thos. B. Leahy Building Company—Municipal Lodging House.

The Thos. B. Leahy Building Company is directed to employ members of the recognized union of marble workers on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 14, 1908.

177

—Marble, sawing of.

Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, etc. vs. Jackson & McGlade.

Jackson & McGlade are directed to employ members of the recognized union of marble sawyers (Whitestone Association), on the sawing of marble for interior purposes (used on inside of buildings).—Decision of Executive Committee, July 28, 1909.

178

Marble work, marble and caen stone, rubbing and polishing of.

Whitestone Association (Marble Workers) vs. Henry Hanlein & Son—Church of Notre Dame, 114th St. and Morningside Ave.

The only agreement covering the work of polishing marble is that between the Whitestone Association and the Marble Industry Employers' Association, and the firm of Henry Hanlein & Son is directed to govern itself accordingly.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 22, 1916.

174

Marble work, toilet and bath-room.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Wm. Bradley & Son.

The work referred to in the complaint (Brooklyn Training School for Teachers), consisting of toilet and bath-room work, composed of wall linings, backs, partitions, front plates and stiles, is work that has been in the possession of the Reliance Labor Club.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1907.

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MOSAIC WORK

179

Mosaic work, terrazzo base, setting of.

Mosaic Workers' Association vs. Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters.

The charge is sustained and the Reliance Labor Club is ordered to cease setting the base.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 11, 1908.

180

—Terrazzo base, setting of.

Mosaic Workers vs. Reliance Labor Club—Grand Central Station.

That the Reliance Labor Club and Mr. John H. Shipway are to be notified that the committee has decided that the setting of terrazzo base in in the possession of the mosaic workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 26, 1909.

PAINTING

181

Painting, structural iron work.

Amalgamated Painters and Decorators vs. The Iron League.

I find:

I. That temporary painting, shop coats, priming coats, whether put on at the shop or at the building in process of erection, roughly applied as with large brushes, long handled brushes, intended for the temporary protection of steel or iron work to be inclosed in the course of the construction, is unskilled work which may be done by non-painter apprentices, laborers, etc., and that the defense is, therefore, sustained in his contention with regard to rough painting of steel and iron work for temporary protection.

Where, however, it is rendered clear by the specifications or contracts that the painting is not merely for temporary protection, but for permanent protection, as for example, where specifications or contracts provide for several extra coats, make careful provisions as to the paint to be used, the colors, mixtures, etc., that the paint be carefully and evenly applied and thoroughly rubbed in, etc., or otherwise indicate and call for the work of a professional painter, I find:

II. That this painting, although the structural steel or iron work to be painted is intended to be enclosed, is clearly not for temporary but permanent protection and calls for skilled labor and is, therefore, according to the Arbitration Plan, work which must be done by union painters.—Decision of Umpire, (John P. Peters) September 7, 1904.

182

—Shop coats or priming coats to exposed iron work, applying of.

Painters' District Council vs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

The painting of all exposed iron work shall be done by painters.

The applying of shop coats or priming coats, whether put on at the shop or at the building in process of erection, roughly applied with large brushes or long-handled brushes, and intended for the temporary protection of steel or iron work to be enclosed in the course of the construction is unskilled work which may be done by non-painters, apprentices or laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 8, 1907.

183

Painting, iron work, exposed.

Painters vs. Post & McCord—Pier foot of West 46th St.

The charge is sustained, and Post & McCord is directed to comply with the decision of March 8, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

184

—Parquet floors, finishing of.

Painters vs. G. W. Koch & Son and Carpenters' Union.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work in question (finishing of parquet floors) has not been in the sole possession of either the carpenters or the painters.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 5, 1917.

PLASTERING WORK

185

Agreement between the Employing Plasterers' Association of New York City and the Locals 30 and 60 of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1. All interior and exterior plastering, whether of patent or other material, artificial marble, compo, carton-pierre, cement or artificial stone work, shall be done by members of the unions, parties to this agreement.

Section 2. All cement base and all other cement work, except cement plastering, shall be done in accordance with the agreement entered into between Locals 30 and 60 and the Cement Finishers' Local of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association.

Section 3. When a composition interior or exterior stone or similar material is used, said material must be put on at the building and mouldings run on job, and the joints where sunk and afterwards filled must be done by plasterers. When variation or delicate colors or certain surfaces are desired, said composition or artificial stone may be cast and set in place and thereafter finished as desired. All such work shall be done by members of locals, parties to this agreement.

ARTICLE V. Section 1. The cutting, setting and fitting in place of cork sheets or plates, the application of all plastic materials to same, the plastering and finishing with hot composition material in vats, compartments, or wherever same may be applied, must be done in accordance with agreement between the B. M. & P. I. U. and O. P. & C. F. I. A.

Section 2. Cork sheets and plates when required to be skewered in place same to be done by plasterers, parties to this agreement.

186

Agreement between the Employing Plasterers' Association of New York and the Plasterers' Helpers' Protective Association of Greater New York.

Section 4. It is further agreed that no scaffolds shall be built except by members of the Plasterers' Helpers', parties to this agreement, or by plasterers, carpenters, or regular scaffold builders, and that all plasterers' materials are to be handled by the plasterers' helpers, parties to this agreement.

187

Plastering work, modeling for plasterers.

Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association vs. Employing Plasterers' Association.

The work of modeling for plasterers is in the possession of the Modelers and Sculptors' Guild.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 7, 1906.

188

—Cast work, erection of.

Ornamental Plasterers' Society vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council—Phipps House.

The work described in the complaint has been in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 18, 1906.

189

—Cellar walls, plastering of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—66th and 67th Streets and Broadway.

The work of plastering the interior walls of buildings is work that has been heretofore and now is recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.

The finishing of the walls on the job in question shall be done by the plasterers.

In view of the statements made that the work of applying cement mortar to the inside of cellar walls, purely as a means of waterproofing, has been done by the cement masons, the committee recommends that this question be taken up and decided by the conference committee provided for in the agreement between the unions made on October 6, 1915.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 4, 1916. See No. 52.

190

—Stringers of reinforced concrete staircase, finishing of.

Cement Masons vs. Plasterers—96th St., between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

In view of the fact that there are marble treads on the stairway under discussion, thus indicating the desire for an ornamental and architectural effect, the committee is of the opinion that the finishing of the stringer in this case is work that has heretofore been recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 9, 1916.

191

Plastering work, finishing coat to concrete arch of subway, application of.
Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—42nd Street Station.

The work in question is in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 20, 1916.

192

—Cork, placing of in forms for concrete arches.

Cement Masons vs. Johns-Manville Co.—40th Street, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

The work in question is in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 20, 1916.

193

—Cellar walls, interior, dampproofing.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—Buildings 15 E. 65th St. and Park Ave. and 57th St.

The evidence in this case shows that the work is similar to that performed in the year 1916 on the job, 66th and 67th streets and Broadway, and the committee finds that

The work of plastering the interior walls of buildings is work that has been heretofore and now is recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.

The finishing of the walls in question shall be done by the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1917.

194

—Basement walls, interior.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons and White Fireproof Construction Co.—Building 36th Street.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1917.

195

—Stucco, preparing exterior walls for application of.

Plasterers for Plasterers' Helpers vs. Fountain & Choate, 78th St. and Madison Ave.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 9, 1917.

196

Plastering work, cork, cutting of.

Carpenters vs. Plasterers and the United Cork Companies.—Merchants Refrigerator Co. Building, 16th and 17th Streets, 10th and 11th Avenues.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 14, 1917.

PLUMBING WORK

197

Agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and Local Union No. 463, United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

ARTICLE 36. In view of the various encroachments on our industry, made by other trade organizations, we do the following work:

(a) All piping for gas, water supply, waste, soil and vent lines.
(b) All piping to and from around water filters and water meters, also all piping for hot and cold water for domestic and culinary purposes.

(c) All pneumatic and thermostatic systems and dust suctions; also all fire lines of every description, including water sprinkling or other purposes; also all piping for other purposes when solder is used for putting pipes or tubing together. All water supplies to and discharge from pumps. All temporary suction and discharge pipes for sub-soil or other drainage or sewerage systems.

All temporary water supply lines for building construction use. All standpipes taking place of tanks. All ice-box and refrigerator waste pipes; also to furnish and connect up all hot-water tanks and heaters; also connect pipes leading to and from heaters of every description; all earthen acid lines and vents in connection with same.

(d) All ice-machine work.

(e) To cut and fit all pipes to and from ranges to boilers.

(f) To set all plumbing fixtures also fit up all toilets and bathroom auxiliaries, such as soap and sponge holders, paper holders, towel racks, glass shelves and medicine closets, all water, gas and waste to and from all laundry machines; also all compressed air work. All plumbing fixtures and their appurtenances, as follows: Water filters, water meters, hot-water tanks, cold-water tanks, suction tanks, sump tanks, all water pumps, all bath tubs, all water closets, all sinks, all showers, all wash basins, all urinals, all washtubs must be purchased and furnished by the master plumber.

198

Plumbing work, vitrified pipe drain line, running of.

Plumbers' Union vs. Thos. B. Leahy Co. and Bricklayers' Unions.

The running of pipe from fixtures, trapped and connected with a sewer and for the purpose of conveying waste water or acids, as specified in the complaint is work that has been in the possession of the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1906.

199

—Fire lines, erection of.

Journymen Plumbers' Local No. 480 vs. Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters.

The work in question, the erection of fire lines, has been in the possession of the plumbers and the steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 21, 1906.

200

—Dust cleaning system, installing of.

Journymen Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Local No. 480, United Association and the Contracting Plumbers' Association vs. The Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine, and General Pipe Fitters, and the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association—Corner 55th Street and Madison Avenue.

The work of "installing a system of dust cleaning" in the building located at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by a firm known as the Baldwin Engineering Company, is work that has been before recognized to be in possession of the complainants (plumbers).—Decision of Umpire, (James Foster Milliken), February 25, 1907.

201

—Risers for vacuum system, running of.

Plumbers vs. Blackall & Baldwin Co. and Electrical Workers' Union.

That Blackall & Baldwin be notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of the plumbers.

That the inside electrical workers be notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 19, 1909.

202

Plumbing work, standards or supports for plumbing fixtures, setting of.

Plumbers, Local 498, vs. Iron Workers.—Rockefeller Institute, 57th Street and East River.

We find that the complaint of the plumbers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 16, 1916.

203

—Ash removal, vacuum system in power plant.

Steamfitters' Union vs. the Plumbers and the W. G. Cornell Co.—DeJonge Paper Factory, S. I.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1918.

204

—Water boxes in fire chamber of boiler, connection of to the feed water heater.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and James McCullagh.—Commodore Hotel.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 2, 1918.

205

—Water mains, supply to locomotives.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and Turner Construction Co.—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

Shall be installed by the journeymen plumbers.—Decision of General President of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, June 5, 1919.

206

—Pipe work, installing water line.

Plumbers vs. Steamfitters.—American Chicle Building, Long Island City.

The work in question is definitely covered by paragraphs 1 and 17 of the agreement between the United Association and the steamfitters, dated March 24, 1914.

Duties of a Steamfitter.—Paragraph 1, second sentence reads:

The plumber shall leave in the water supply piping and in the waste and sewer piping suitable outlets at practical, and convenient points, and the steamfitter shall run all necessary piping from such outlets to the apparatus erected or installed by him, and from such apparatus to such outlets.

206

Plumbing work, pipe work, installing water line.—Continued.

We find that the installing of the 6-inch line from the house pumps to the house tank is the work of the plumber. There is an 8-inch down supply with 4-inch outlets on each floor and a 5-inch outlet in the basement. These 4-inch outlets will be used in the manufacture of food products. That the 5-inch connection to the basement will be used for plumbing or domestic purposes is not questioned. The running of the 8-inch down supply from the house tank is the work of the plumber, who will run to the four outlets at the designated points on each floor. He will also run to the 5-inch outlet in the basement.

Article 17 reads as follows:

All fire stand-pipes not connected with the sprinkler system nor with the water supply of the sprinkler system, shall be the work of the plumber.

The stand-pipe installation for the stairways is connected to the house tank at the bottom, this tank being so constructed that there is always a reserve supply for the stand-pipe of twenty thousand (20,000) gallons. The stand-pipe installation is separate and distinct from and not connected with the sprinkler system, and we find that its installation is the work of the plumber.

We also find that the running of the water piping from the outlets, on the fourth floor, to the kettles is the work of the plumber.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Chas. J. Kelly, F. G. Webber, John T. Taggart, Al. F. Day), October 7, 1920.

207

—Maintenance of lines.

Plumbers' Local No. 463 vs. Turner Construction Company—Western Electric Building, Houston, Greenwich and Hudson Streets.

The complaint is sustained for the reason that maintenance work of plumbing lines is in the possession of the plumber, and the Turner Construction Company is directed to employ plumbers to do the maintenance work on the job in question, which includes that necessary for the draining of the supply lines and the turning on of the water to the same, while the plumbers are at work on the operation.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 14, 1920.

208

Plumbing work, oil storage and supply system, installing of piping.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and W. G. Cornell Co.—American Safety Razor Building, Brooklyn.

RESOLVED, That the complaint of the steamfitters against the plumbers on the job of the W. G. Cornell Co., American Safety Razor Building, Brooklyn, is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1920.

ROOFING WORK, COMPOSITION

209

Agreement between the Composition Roofers and Waterproofers Employers' Association and the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local Union No. 4.

Section 3. This agreement shall include plastic slate, slag, gravel, and all kinds of asphalt or composition roofing, asphalt shingles, waterproofing and damp-proofing of structures, floors and roofs and applying all kinds of damp resisting preparations wherever applied, including rock asphalt mastic when used for waterproofing or roofing, the applications of all cork and wool fibre when used in conjunction with tar, pitch, asphalt or other composition, all tar concrete; also the running and pouring of all pavements and brick with tar or asphalt; also laying of all tile and brick where laid in pitch, tar, plastic slate, asphalt, mastic, marmolite, or any form of bitumen and the pouring of all pavement with tar and asphalt and the right to protect, all roofing and waterproofing with concrete, the taking off and lowering down of old roofs, handling and hoisting of all material after delivery to the job to be used in connection with the composition roofers work.

210

Roofing work, composition, hoisting of material.

Bricklayers' Union for Laborers vs. T. New Construction Co. and Composition Roofers.

The work cited in the complaint is in the possession of both the composition roofers and the Laborers' Protective Society with equal right.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1909.

211

—Dampproofing paint, application of.

Composition Roofers and Waterproofers vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.—Bowery Y. M. C. A.

The complaint of the composition roofers and waterproofers is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1915.

212

Roofing work, composition. Slate roofing, inlaid.

Slate and Tile Roofers vs. Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works and Composition Roofers and Waterproofers.—School House, Richmond Hill.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 27, 1917.

ROOFING WORK, SLATE AND TILE

213

Agreement between the International Slate and Tile Roofers, Local Union No. 4, and the Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York.

Article VI. The work covered by this agreement, and upon which foremen and mechanics, members of Local No. 4, will be employed, consists of the following: Slate, tile and asbestos shingles, and all substitute materials taking the place of same, such as composition tiles and asphalt shingles, but not including wood or metal shingles; also repairing of all roofs as above enumerated, and the applying of felt and paper to roofs covered by the above mentioned materials, except where the paper is stuck by a hot process; also all flashing and counter flashing, except where soldering is required. The foreman shall have supervision over all the work covered by this agreement.

214

Roofing work, slate and tile.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 is ordered to remove their members from the slate and tile roofing on the job mentioned in this complaint and is further ordered not to interfere with the slate and tile roofers by withdrawing the sheet metal workers from the sheet metal work.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 20, 1906.

215

—Asbestos lumber roofing, application of.

Carpenters vs. John Thatcher & Son and L. A. Storch & Co.—Elevated Railroad Station, Rockaway Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The committee found that the application of the roofing material in question (asbestos lumber) is work that is in the possession of the slate and tile roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1915.

216

Roofing work, shingles, asbestos.

Carpenters vs. State and Tile Roofers.

The committee found that the work in question, the laying of asbestos shingles, has not been in the sole possession of the carpenters or the slate roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 18, 1914.

SHEET METAL WORK

217

Agreement between the Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and Adjacent Cities, Heating and Piping Contractors New York City Association, Metal Ceiling Association and Metal Door and Window Association and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local Union No. 28.

Clause 2.—Work covered by this agreement.—The manufacturing and erection of all sheet metal work in connection with buildings and structures as follows:

Hollow metal sash, frames, partitions, skylights, cornices, crestings, awnings, circular moldings (except stamping of same), ventilators, heating and ventilating pipes, air washers, conveyors, breeching and smoke pipes for hot water heaters, furnaces and boilers, laundry dryers and all connections to and from same, metal jackets and laggings for pumps and boilers, blow pipe work in mills, sheet metal connections to machines in planing mills, saw mills and other factories (whether it be used for ventilating, heating or other purposes); sheet metal connections to and from fans, separators, sheet metal cyclones for shavings or other refuse in connection with various factories. Sheet metal work in connection with or fastened to store fronts or windows, sheet metal work in connection with concrete construction and sheet metal columns and casings, covering of drain boards, lining of coil boxes, ice boxes, and other sheet metal work in connection with bar fixtures and soda fountains.

In the French Range Industry, it is understood that the term "Sheet Metal Work" shall mean all work made of sheet metal of No. 10 gauge or lighter, including the making, mounting, erecting, cleaning and repairing of all steel and gas ranges, gridirons and oven racks, hoods, tables and stands, smoke and ventilating pipes and elbows, warming closets, plate warmers and plate shelves, bands, doors and slides for same, drip pans, urns and percolators, vegetable steamers

217

Sheet metal work, agreement.—Continued.

copper baskets and covers, covers for steam kettles, revolving covers, meat dishes and covers, steam and carving tables, and drainers for same, Bain Marie boxes and potato mashers, and all sheet metal fireproofing.

Spot welding, oxy-acetylene cutting and welding in connection with sheet metal work of No. 10 gauge or lighter covered by this agreement; also sheet metal work in connection with plain and corrugated fire doors of No. 10 gauge and lighter, also the erection of floor domes, the setting of registers and register faces in connection with sheet metal work, the cutting and bending of metal necessary for the applying and erection of metal ceilings and side walls (except stamping), the applying of metal to ceilings and side walls and the furring and sheathing of same. The assembling and erection of fans and blowers; also the erection of metal furniture, factory bins, shelving and lockers, corrugated iron on roofs and sidings, metal shingles and metal tile, plain or covered with a foreign substance; also the glazing of metal skylights and hollow metal sash.

In the manufacture of drawn metal work, the work of members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union shall be the cutting and forming of the metal before the same is applied to the wood, and all clippings and soldering that may be necessary in the finishing of the assembled parts and the covering of wood and composition doors, frames and sash with sheet metal.

It is also understood and agreed that such other sheet metal work of No. 10 gauge and lighter not herein specified, that has been decided by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association to be, or is now, in the possession of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, shall be regarded as sheet metal workers' work.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Union agrees that the conditions named in this agreement shall be maintained in all shops manufacturing and furnishing like material in the territory covered by this agreement.

218

Sheet metal work, sash, hollow metal, hanging of.

Association of Metal Covered Doors and Windows for Voigtmann & Co. vs. Carpenters—Hotel, Fifth Ave. and 55th St.

The hanging of hollow metal sash is work which belongs to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, June 29, 1904.

219

Sheet metal work, sash, hollow metal, installing of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Carpenters' Union.

The work of hanging hollow metal sash has been in the possession of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1905.

220

—Clothes Dryers, etc., manufacturing of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son.

The general secretary is instructed to notify Marc Eidlitz & Son and the Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association that the work of manufacturing clothes dryers and similar sheet metal appliances belongs to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 20, 1905.

221

—Doors, metal covered, for freight elevators, manufacture of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Elevator Supply and Repair Co.

The Elevator Supply and Repair Co. is notified that all this kind of work must be manufactured by members of Local 11 (sheet metal workers), of New York, and as these particular doors were delivered before the company was aware of the conditions imposed by the trade agreement, the doors of the Wanamaker building are exempted from the rule.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

222

—Register faces, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. L. Hamilton & Sons—Knickerbocker Hotel Building, 42nd Street and Broadway.

RESOLVED, That the attaching of register faces in connection with heating and ventilating shall be done by sheet metal workers, and the cutting and fitting of wood work for the installation of register faces shall be done by the carpenters.—Decision of Conference between representatives of Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Master Carpenters, Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Employing Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, and Metal Covered Door and Window Manufacturers held on February 28, 1907.

223

Sheet metal work, window frames, hollow metal, setting of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters' Union.

The setting of all hollow metal frames made under conditions as exist per the agreement between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 and the Employing Sheet Metal Associations, shall be in the possession of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 and the Carpenters' Joint District Council, it being understood that neither party will set any frames not manufactured under conditions satisfactory to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 20, 1907.

224

—Boiler breechings, manufacture of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 11 vs. Turner Construction Co.

The work of manufacturing boiler breechings is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 14, 1908.

225

—Ventilators, manufacture of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 vs. C. S. Buell Co.—Long Island Station, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

It is the decision of the Umpire that the complaint is sustained.—Decision of Umpire (John P. Peters), August 5, 1908.

226

—Ventilators, copper, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—38th Street and 5th Avenue, Brooklyn.

In view of the decision of the Umpire in the case of the Sheet Metal Workers vs. Buell Co., the Executive Committee directs the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. to employ members of Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 to manufacture and set the ventilators in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 14, 1909.

227

Sheet metal work, tempering coil casings, manufacture of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 vs. Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association.

I therefore decide that tempering coil casings do not belong to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 11, but may be bought by the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association from firms outside of the Greater New York territory as part of the heating and ventilation units manufactured by such firms; and that under the terms of the agreement the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 must erect such tempering coil casings.—Decision of Umpire (John P. Peters), December 21, 1909.

228

—Chute, package, sheet metal, manufacture and erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Sexauer & Lemke—Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building.

The manufacture and erection of chutes of the type referred to in the complaint is work that has been in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 15, 1914.

229

—Store fronts, sheet metal in connection therewith.

Carpenters vs. Sheet Metal Workers—60th Street and Broadway.

The applying of sheet metal work in connection with store fronts, other than the metal provided for holding glass, is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 29, 1915.

The intent of the decision is that the sheet metal holding the glass includes all of the sheet metal frame or sash, and that where the sheet metal work in connection with the store front is not sufficient to provide employment to a sheet metal worker for more than one day, it may be applied by a carpenter.—Executive Committee.

230

—Blowers, ventilating, erection of.

Carpenters for Millwrights vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Borough Hall Annex, Brooklyn.

The complaint of the millwrights is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 10, 1915.

231

Sheet metal work, corrugated iron sheets, nailing of, to stringers of a fence.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Turner Construction Co.'s job, Long Island City.

The committee found that the work in question has been heretofore recognized to be in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 31, 1916.

232

—Partitions, iron, toilet (Weiss).

Iron Workers vs. Benj. Riesner and Sheet Metal Workers—23rd Street, East of Sixth Avenue.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 10, 1916.

233

—Range hoods, sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Garman Bros. and Iron Workers—67th Street, between Eighth and Columbus Avenues.

The work of manufacturing and erecting range hoods is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 6, 1917.

234

—Partitions, sheet metal, toilet room (Carpenter).

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and Wm. Steele & Sons—Wanamaker Garage Building.

The erection of the sheet metal toilet room partitions manufactured by the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 14, 1917.

235

—Casing for concrete piles.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. Wright Taussig—Brooklyn Navy Yard and other jobs.

The Executive Committee finds that the patent pile casing and the stamped point is work that is not covered by the sheet metal workers' trade agreement; repairing of casings and other sheet metal work must, however, be done by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

236

Sheet metal work, column forms, concrete, bracing of.

Carpenters' Union vs. Turner Construction Co. and Sheet Metal Workers.—Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

237

—Register faces, 12 gauge sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers (Housesmiths Finishers) and Wells Architectural Iron Co.—St. Bartholomew's Church, 50th Street and Park Avenue.

The work of setting the sheet metal faces on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1918.

238

—Shutters, rolling, erection of in connection with package chute installation.

Iron Workers (Housesmiths Finishers) vs. Sheet Metal Workers.—Naval Base, South Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 19, 1918.

239

—Ranges, gas, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Plumbers.—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The installing and setting of the battery of ranges in question (contract of W. G. Cornell Co.) is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 20, 1918.

240

—Roofing, corrugated iron, asbestos and paint coated.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers and the Austin Company.—Long Island City.

The applying of corrugated sheet metal roofing is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 21, 1919.

241

Sheet metal work, column forms.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and H. D. Best Co.—Job in Brooklyn.

We find that the setting of the sheet metal column forms in question is work that has heretofore been recognized to be and is now in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Charles J. Kelly, John T. Taggart, Albert F. Day), June 30, 1920.

242

—Skylights, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Iron Workers' Union and the Turner Construction Company.—Western Electric Building, Hudson and West Houston Streets.

The committee finds that the work of erecting skylights of the type in question has been and is now in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

243

—Door-bucks, steel (10 gauge), erection of in entrance platforms.

Iron Workers vs. Sheet Metal Workers and Charles Hartman Co.—Western Electric Building.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1921.

244

—Door Frames, Ogden, Covering of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. Edward Ogden Co.—Henry St. Pier, Brooklyn.

The work of covering the Ogden door frames, with sheet metal is work that has been heretofore recognized to be in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 8, 1921.

SHORING WORK

245

Agreement between the House Movers and Shorers' Association and the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers' Union of Greater New York, Local No. 7417, A. F. of L.

Article 3.—The work under the jurisdiction of the party of the second part is as follows: All house shoring, sheath piling of embankments, sheath piling of pier holes and trenches for the foundation of buildings, whether vertical or horizontal sheathing is used. Bracing of old or new walls. Raising and lowering of floors and roofs. Building overhead and passenger bridges, gangways and platforms. Putting buildings on posts. Wedging of walls with wedges and house-moving. The under pinning of buildings with tubes or pipe and all steel sheath piling and the handling and operating of the machinery to drive the same. It is mutually agreed that the handling of all material on jobs that has been or is to be used to accomplish any of the work stipulated in these articles shall be construed as work belonging to the party of the second part. It is also agreed that derricks can be used to hoist material named in this article.

246

Shoring work, sheath piling, driving of steel, in connection with pile and foundation work.

House Shorers & Sheath Pilers vs. John I. Downey and Carpenters (Dock Builders).—Broad and South William sts.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 5, 1918.

247

—Sheath piling and boxing pier holes and trenches.

House Shorers vs. Bricklayers' Laborers.—64th St. and Central Park West.

The Committee finds that the Laborers' Protective Association is performing house shorers and sheathpilers' work on the job in question and orders that they cease at once the violation of the house shorers' and sheathpilers' agreement.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 18, 1909.

STEAM FITTING WORK

248

Rules of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters, which the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association of New York City have agreed to observe.

Rule No. 12, Duties of a Steamfitter:—The duties of a steamfitter shall be such as are described under the heading "Duties of a Steamfitter," in the agreement made and entered into by and between the United Association and the Enterprise Association, March 24, 1914, and copy hereto attached.

To Whom It May Concern:

On March 24, 1914, agreement was made between the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada and the Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic, Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine and General Pipe Fitters of New York and vicinity, and the Progress Association of Steam, Hot Water and General Pipe Fitters' Helpers of New York and vicinity, which resulted in the admission of the above-mentioned Enterprise and Progress Associations into the aforesaid United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, which agreement entitles the aforesaid Enterprise and Progress Associations to all constitutional rights and privileges of the United Association.

This agreement provides and is so understood that the Enterprise Association, known additionally as Local Union No. 638 of the United Association, shall have jurisdiction over all steamfitters in the City of New York, and that the Progress Association, known additionally as Local Union No. 639 of the United Association, shall have jurisdiction over all steamfitters' helpers in the City of New York and such other territory as may be hereinafter referred to.

It is understood, and contained in the terms of the agreement referred to, that the Enterprise Association and the Progress Association shall have territorial jurisdiction over such territory as is contained in the City of New York, all of Long Island and such other adjacent territory as may hereafter be agreed upon between the said Enterprise and Progress Associations and the other Local Unions of the United Association in the vicinity of New York City.

248

Steam fitting work, rules.—Continued.

It is further understood and agreed that the said Enterprise and Progress Associations shall continue to observe all the terms and conditions of agreements now existing between said Enterprise and Progress Associations and any employer or employers' association, without objection or interference on the part of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, or of any Local Union or Local Unions thereof.

It is understood and agreed that the members of the Enterprise and Progress Associations while working for employers located in the City of New York, shall, without hindrance, be privileged to work at the Steam Fitting trade in the counties of Hudson, Essex, Union, Bergen and Morris, in the State of New Jersey, and at the trades of Steam Fitting and Sprinkler Fitting in the county of Westchester, State of New York, without depositing clearance cards in the usual manner.

Members of regularly constituted United Association Locals, while working for employers located in the aforesaid New Jersey territory and the county of Westchester, State of New York, shall have a reciprocal privilege as to the City of New York, provided such members receive a scale of wage prevailing in the City of New York.

The following plan of trade jurisdiction as indicating the work of a steam fitter and a steam fitter's helper is hereby accepted by the United Association through its general board of officers, and by the Enterprise Association and Progress Association.

DUTIES OF A STEAM FITTER.

(1) Wherever any apparatus, utensil or appurtenance erected or installed by the steamfitter shall require a connection from the water supply of the building, or from any piping erected by the plumber, such supply or waste connection shall be made by the steamfitter. The plumber shall leave in the water supply piping and in the waste or sewer piping, suitable outlets, at practical and convenient points, and the steamfitter shall run all necessary piping from such outlets to the apparatus erected or installed by him and from such apparatus to such outlets.

Piping of every description, together with its accompanying fittings, valves and appurtenances (excepting, only, air piping for thermostatic

248

Steam fitting work, rules.—Continued.

valves) which joins together the several parts of apparatus erected or installed by the steamfitter, in accordance with the jurisdiction of a steamfitter, as herein described, including by-passes, shall be erected, installed and connected by the steamfitter, and this regardless of whether such piping conveys steam, water, air, brine, ammonia, oil or other liquids or any commercial product or any product in course of manufacture.

(2) All steam, pneumatic and hydraulic power piping other than the piping for thermostatic valves.

(3) All steam and hot-water heating apparatus and all steam boilers connected to hot-water tanks.

(4) All heat regulating systems, excepting piping for thermostatic valves.

(5) All vacuum heating systems are the work of the steamfitter. All vacuum cleaning systems are the work of the plumber, provided, however, that same does not include any form of piping for cleaning electrical and other apparatus and machinery as provided for in paragraph No. 10.

(6) All pneumatic tube systems.

(7) All ice-making, refrigerating and cooling apparatus of every description. This does not include piping for transmitting ice water for drinking purposes.

(8) All hydraulic piping for elevators, and for the operation of curtains, presses and machinery.

(9) All oil piping in connection with power or heating apparatus, provided, however, that piping used for the transmission of liquid gasoline in garages, dye houses and cleaning establishments shall be the work of the plumber.

(10) All air piping for power work, cleaning of electrical and other apparatus and machinery.

(11) Placing, erecting and testing of all fan coils, humidifiers and air washers in connection with heating and ventilating apparatus and connecting together the parts thereof.

(12) Setting of all fixtures, pumps, tanks and heaters in connection with steam power apparatus or with steam or hot water heating apparatus.

248

Steam fitting work, rules.—Continued.

(13) All steam connections for hot water tanks shall be the work of the steamfitter. The employees of the contractor furnishing the tank shall place it with all necessary hangers or supports and the plumber shall make all water connections to the tank.

Hot water tanks and heaters for domestic purposes, which have no steam connections, shall be installed by the plumber.

(14) All air piping for window or door opening devices or for switch or signal systems or for like purposes.

(15) Building and repairing of water grates for power or heating.

(16) All sprinkler systems including all fire stand-pipes connected thereto shall be installed, complete, by the steamfitter, excepting, only, that the plumber shall set the meter and do all piping from the meter to the water supply main in the street.

(17) All fire stand-pipes not connected with the sprinkler system, nor with the water supply of the sprinkler system, shall be the work of the plumber.

(18) All steam and return connections of all kitchen utensils.

(19) All steam ejectors and all piping in connection therewith.

(20) All piping for the transmission of glucose, syrup, liquid sugar, ink or other liquids in manufacturing or commercial plants or for the transmission of such other commodities as pass through piping from one point to another in manufacturing or commercial plants, when such liquids or commodities are part of the product of such plants, and all piping utilized for railings and racks and similar piping shall be the work of either the steamfitter or plumber, provided, however, that pipe railings in engine rooms and boiler rooms shall be the work of the steamfitter.

In all matters as to which decisions have, heretofore, been rendered by the Arbitration Board of the New York Building Trades, such decisions shall govern the jurisdiction of the plumber and steamfitter.

Representing the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada:

JOHN R. ALPINE, General President.

THOMAS E. BURKE, General Secretary-Treasurer.

E. W. LEONARD, General Organizer.

249

Steam fitting work, old pipes and plant, removing and dismantling of.

Steam Fitters vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son—National Park Bank, Fulton St. and Broadway.

The complaint of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters is dismissed.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, May 11, 1904.

250

—Lubricating system, installing of.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers.—Wanamaker Building.

The work of installing apparatus for supplying lubricating fluid to engines and machinery by means of pipes, pumps and tanks, is recognized as having been in the possession of the steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 27, 1905.

251

—Sprinkler System, installing of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers' Union.

The work of installing the sprinkler system described in the complaint (Hammerstein Opera House) is work that has been in the possession of the steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 2, 1907.

252

—Air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers.

All temporary air lines and extensions of air lines used to supply power to operate guns for riveting iron work, which are run after the steam fitters' commence the steam work on the job, shall be run by steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1907.

253

—Air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers.

Before the steam fitters begin the steam fitters' work on the job, the lines shall be run by the engineers or steam fitters with the assistance of other union men.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 10, 1907.

254

Steam fitting work, air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers.

All temporary air lines and extensions of air lines used to supply power to operate guns for riveting iron work, shall be run by union men, and lines which are run after the steam fitters commence the steam work on the job shall be run by steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 11, 1908.

255

—Air lines for the operation of guns used for cutting, connecting steam syphons, exhaust steam lines and air compressors.

Steam Fitters vs. Hedden Construction Company—Metropolitan Life Tower.

The Hedden Construction Company is directed to employ mechanics, members of recognized unions, to perform the work referred to in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 15, 1908.

256

—Hydraulic pipe, fitting of.

Steam Fitters vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son—New Theatre, Central Park West.

The contractor is instructed to employ members of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters on hydraulic pipe fitting.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 13, 1909.

257

—Air lines, running of.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Pennsylvania Terminal.

The running of air lines for the blowing off of motors and generators and the operating of switch and signal systems is in the possession of the steam fitters.

The running of air lines for the operating of soil ejectors is in the possession of the plumbers.

The running of air lines for the operating of pumps for the discharge of water and the testing of air brakes is not in the possession of the plumbers or the steam fitters.

Further, where the work is primarily for the blowing off of motors or generators, or the operating of switch and signal systems,

257

Steam fitting work, air lines, running of.—Continued.

or such other air lines as have been awarded to the steam fitters, the trunk lines shall be run by the steam fitters.

And further, when the lines are primarily run for the operating of soil ejectors from sump pits, and such other work as has been awarded to the plumbers, the trunk lines shall be run by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 8, 1909.

258

—Bottle washers and milk sterilizing devices, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Dairy Building, Borough of the Bronx.

The installation of piping and coils that carry steam shall be done by the steam fitters. The installation of the water supply piping and the piping that carries water within and between the tanks and between the tanks and pumps shall be done by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 2, 1914.

259

—Air lines in garages.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Referred to General President for decision.

Under the terms of the agreement made by and between the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters and Progress Association of Helpers, it is quite clearly defined that the right to install air power pipe fitting belongs to the steam fitters. This would include air piping for the inflation of tires in garages, for blower or cleansing purposes, as well as for the operation of doors and windows.—Decision of General President (John R. Alpine), June 15, 1916.

260

—Connection between cookers and tanks.

Turner Construction Company vs. the Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Dreyfus Artificial Rubber Factory, Roselank, S. I.

The work in question is covered by the agreement made between the plumbers and the steam fitters on March 24th, 1914, and, therefore, may be performed by the mechanics of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 23, 1917.

261

Steam fitting work, sleeves, for steam pipes and sprinkler lines.

Steam Fitters' Union vs. the Carpenters and the Turner Construction Company—American Can Company Building, 43rd St., Brooklyn.

The setting of the permanent sleeves for steam pipes and sprinkler lines is in the possession of the steam fitters, and the Turner Construction Company is directed to employ steam fitters to set the sleeves in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 27, 1917.

262

Steam fitting work, pipe, lead-lined, galvanized, with flange fittings, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters—Fox Film Company plant, 55th Street and Tenth Avenue.

The work in question is covered by the agreement between the plumbers and the steam fitters (of March 24, 1914); and, therefore, may be performed by the mechanics of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 19, 1920.

263

—Pipe and equipment, removal of.

Steam Fitters and Plumbers vs. Cauldwell-Wingate Company and Iron Workers—100 Broadway, New York City.

The complaint is dismissed and for the reason that the work of wrecking old steam and plumbing lines is not in the possession of the steam fitters and plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 19, 1921.

STONE WORK

264

Agreement between the Employing Stone Setters' Association of New York and the Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Union No. 84, B. M. & P. I. U. of Greater New York.

Article 9a. That the setting, cleaning, pointing and parging of all stone work which forms a part of the structure and all stone cut in yards or quarries or on job by stonecutters set with or without mortar to be set by members of Union No. 84, including all stoops, doorways, and vestibules. This is to apply to all work on buildings, viaducts, bridges, railroads or other public works, within the jurisdiction of Union No. 84. This article also to include the cutting, setting and pointing of artificial stone or any cement or other substitute for cut stone.

265

Stone work, marble, setting of, exterior.

Reliance Labor Club vs. Exterior Stone Setters' Union.

The work in question, exterior marble, is in the possession of the Journeymen Stone Setters' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 1, 1907.

266

—Curb granite.

Bluestone Cutters vs. Journeymen Stone Setters' Local No. 84, and Wm. Angus—City Investing Building.

Where the granite curb for a building front is included in the stone setting contract for stone front work, the Journeymen Stone Setters' Local No. 84 shall set the curb; where the curb is in a separate contract, it shall be set by the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters.—Decision of Conference between representatives of Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters, Journeymen Stone Setters Local No. 84, Employing Stone Setters' Association and Bluestone Dealers' Association, March 18, 1908.

267

Stone work, curbing, setting of.

Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters vs. Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84.

The agreement between the unions (Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84, and Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters) does not apply to the work of setting curbing when the curbing is not set in connection with other stone work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 16, 1908.

268

—Curbing, setting of.

Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters vs. Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84.

We visited the Blackwell's Island bridge job and inspected the work referred to in the dispute. We find that this work consists of certain lines of granite curbing and in some cases it is set up against a wall as a protection to the wall. The curbing is not being done with any structural stone work, and in our opinion this curbing belongs to the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters, and should be set by them.

The report of the sub-committee is concurred in and the Executive Committee finds that the complaint of the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters is sustained, and the Journeymen Stone Setters' Local No. 84, is directed to cease performing the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 30, 1908.

269

—Bluestone, fitting of.

Bluestone Cutters vs. Gould & Taylor—Public School No. 87, 86th and 87th Streets and Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

The fitting of the bluestone on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the bluestone cutters.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1920.

TILE WORK

270

Agreement between the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association of New York, and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, Local No. 52, of the City of New York.

Article 1. Section 1. That all material of every description heretofore set by this trade shall be done by members of Local No. 52, including the setting of all floor and wall tiles, glazed, unglazed, and enameled, and gustavino tile, ceramic, faience, glazed terra cotta for decorative purposes, rubber, glass, marbleithic, cement, quarries, briquettes, terra vitrea, moravian, tiffany, cork, linotile, carborundum, or any kindred composition that may be added to or substituted for the above at any time; also fireplace work.

Section 2. The preparing for walls and ceiling tile shall be done by members of Local No. 52 or union plasterers. All surfaces intended for the use of tiles must be browned and scored with cement and sand.

271

Tile work, marbleithic tile, setting of.

Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union No. 30 vs. Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.

After hearing all the evidence presented in the case, and visiting a number of jobs where marbleithic tile has been laid, after careful consideration, find that the laying or setting of marbleithic tile rightfully belongs to the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (George M. Reed, Louis Sandermann, John J. Scully, M. L. Hayden), February 29, 1904.

272

—Quarry tile, (9x9) laying or setting of.

Tile Layers' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union—City College Building.

The laying of the product commercially known as quarry tile, such as specified in the complaint, is work that has been in the possession of the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1906.

273

Tile work, rubber tile, laying of.

Tile, Grate and Mantel Association vs. Tile Layers' Union.

The laying of rubber tile is work that is and should be in the possession of the tile layers; and, be it further, Resolved, That this decision does not affect existing contracts, or contracts made before August 1, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 17, 1907.

274

Iron fireplace linings, setting of.

Tile Layers', Local No. 52, vs. Batterson & Eisele and Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters.

The work of setting iron fireplace linings is in the possession of the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

275

Marble Tile, setting of.

Tile Layers vs. Mosaic Workers.

The committee finds the charge sustained by admission, and the mosaic workers are ordered to desist from doing the tile layers' work.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 7, 1909.

276

Fiance tile, interior decorative.

Tile Layers vs. E. Brooks & Co. and Bricklayers—Lord & Taylor Building.

The work in question has been performed by the tile layers, and the contractor is directed to employ tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

277

Tile (6x12), terra cotta base.

Tile Layers vs. the George A. Fuller Co. and Bricklayers' Unions—Pennsylvania Station alteration.

The tile work being done on the side walls of the Pennsylvania Station is not structural and is work that has heretofore been in the possession of the tile layers, hence this work should be done by the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1917.

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Fireplace linings, bricking up sides of fireplace openings inside.

Bricklayers vs. Tile Layers and Traitel Marble Co.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.

UPHOLSTERY

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Upholstery, wall cover strips, putting up.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Upholsterers' Union.

The work of putting up wall cover strips for the purpose of hanging wall covers or fabrics, where the strips do not exceed three-eighths of an inch in thickness and two inches in width, is work that has been and is now in the possession of the upholsterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 14, 1907.

ADDENDUM

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CONCRETE WORK:

Forms, sheet metal, erection of—

Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 28, vs. New York District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Power House, 134th St. and Long Island Sound.

The matter in dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as submitted to the arbitrators is as follows:—

"Shall the sheet metal forms now being used in the Power House, 134th St. and Long Island Sound, be erected by the carpenters or by the sheet metal workers?"

The arbitrators, having failed to agree, I, as umpire, decide that as these metal forms are frequently delivered at the building in an unfinished condition and have to be assembled and bolted together there, and as they are sometimes cut and reshaped before they can be used again, and as they are of such light metal that they are unable to do what they were originally intended to do, and to be made available are in many instances lined with wood and also braced with wood so they may withstand the pressure of the concrete when it is poured, and they must be plumbed and trued:

That, as the work necessary to make these forms complete as a finished whole requires the services of both these trades, from economic and equitable standpoints, this work should be equally divided between them (sheet metal workers and carpenters).—Decision of umpire (Frank E. Conover), August 11, 1921.

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